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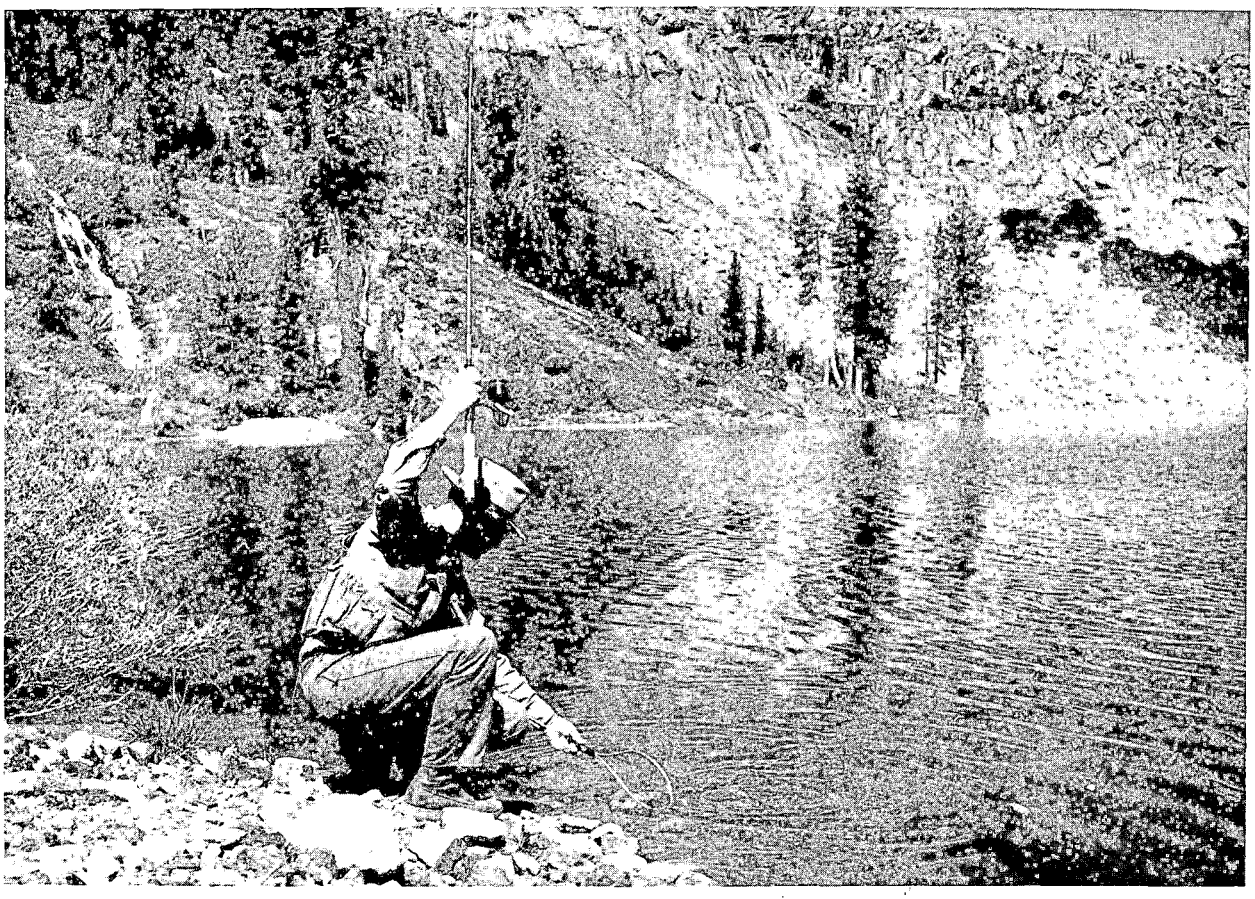
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Forest Fisheries -



Eldorado National Forest

Forest Service • U. S. Department of Agriculture • California

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO

U. S. FOREST SERVICE - SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111

TO : Forest Supervisors, All Forests

FILE NO.: 2620
DATE: June 3, 1968

FROM : E. R. Doman, Chief, Division of Range & Wildlife Management

SUBJECT: Planning - Fisheries Habitat Management Plan

Here is a copy of the Fisheries Habitat Management Plan prepared by the Eldorado. We believe this plan is a good example of what is needed to point up fisheries problems and guide management action.

You will note that the inventory data contained in the plan comes from two principal sources: (1) The Recreation Resource Review material compiled several years ago on Forms R5-2300-9 and -10, (2) supplemental information in regard to fish species, fishing quality, and fishing programs derived largely from files in Department of Fish and Game Regional Offices.

The copy of the Eldorado Plan sent you contains only samples of the lake data sheets included in the original. Complete copies were prepared for the S.O., the Fish & Game Regional Office and the R.O. Ranger District copies contain only the data sheets pertinent to each district.

The due date for submission of Forest fisheries habitat management plans is December 31, 1968. If you have questions in regard to the job please inform us.

Everett R. Doman

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FISHERIES

HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR THE

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

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FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

1968

I INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this plan is to encourage an awareness to the problems of fisheries habitat management as they exist today on the Eldorado National Forest and to initiate a program for dealing with them. This plan will be general in scope for this initial attack.

The Eldorado National Forest lies primarily on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains and within 150 miles from the 4.3 million people in the San Francisco Bay Region, and 75 miles from the one million people in the Sacramento - Stockton areas.

Predictions are that California's present population of 17 million will rise to 28 million persons by 1980. During this period it is predicted that fishing pressure in this portion of California will increase 72% from 1.4 to 2.4 million angler - days use. 1/ It is thus indicated that habitat management programs must be intensified to meet such increased demands.

II DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

1. Area Encompassed

This management plan encompasses the entire Eldorado National Forest which includes a gross acreage of some 887,266 acres located in five different counties in two states. In the table following are listed the various counties and the total acreage of private and Government lands in each.

County	State & Private Lands Inside Forest Boundary	Government Owned Lands	Total Gross Eld. N. F. Lands	Percent of Gross N. F. Lands by County
Alpine	4887	56,720	61,607	6.9
Amador	12,987	70,266	83,253	9.4
El Dorado	176,306	482,393	658,699	74.3
Placer	40,519	43,148	83,667	9.4
Douglas	0	40	40	0
Totals	234,699	652,567	887,266	100

1/ California Fish and Wildlife Plan.

Lake Aloha

Twin Lakes

2. Topography and Climate

The Eldorado National Forest lies within the Northern California Sub-region and includes the following Multiple Use Zones:

Land Use Zone	Approximate Elevational Range
a) Crest	7,500 - 10,000
b) General Forest	4,500 - 7,500
c) Front	2,000 - 4,500

This range in elevation on the forest, from about 2,000 to 10,000 feet, exhibits a corresponding change in vegetation from dense brush and non-commercial timber to sub-alpine vegetation types.

Precipitation on the Eldorado National Forest averages 36.5 inches annually at the lower elevations to 70 inches at higher elevations. This moisture falls mainly as rain below 5,000 feet elevation and as snow above this elevation. Many of the streams and reservoirs are dependent upon the amount of snow pack accumulated each winter.

Temperatures below zero are not uncommon and nearly all lakes and reservoirs above 6,000 feet elevation freeze over during winter months. All waters are usually open by the first of May.

III CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREST FISHERY RESOURCE

Sport fishing provides one of the greatest recreational uses of the fish and wildlife resource on the forest. On the average approximately 144,000 fishermen annually visit the forest. These fishermen have access to about 952 miles of fishing streams and 15,707 acres of fishable lakes and reservoirs within the forest. Many of the lakes, however, are small, isolated, and access is difficult. The back-country lakes which have little or no natural production are stocked with fingerling fish as required by the Department of Fish and Game. In recent years the completion of the Ice House, Union Valley, Loon Lake, Lake Edson, and Hell Hole impoundments have significantly added to the acres of fishable waters on the forest. As these hydroelectric and water development projects were completed the Department of Fish and Game has developed fisheries programs for them.

As early as 1934 the Forest constructed several small flow-maintenance dams to enhance the stream fisheries resource of the forest. Some of these dams, owned by the Forest, are badly in need of repair. Later, under Special Use Permits, the California Department of Fish and Game constructed many more of these dams on the smaller, more isolated lakes. (See Appendix). The Forest Service will continue to work closely with the Department of Fish and Game in the management of the water resource on the Forest for both recreation and fisheries. The Forest Service will also coordinate streamflow release responsibilities with the State.

Because of water management responsibilities in Glen Alpine and Meeks Creeks, the Forest Service is considering assuming the responsibility from the California Department of Fish and Game for the operation and maintenance of streamflow maintenance dams on Crag, Gilmore, Heather, Stony Ridge, and Susie Lakes, in the headwaters of these drainages.

1. Sport Fishes

a. Rainbow Trout (Salmo gairdneri-irideus).

The rainbow and cutthroat trout are the only trout species native to the Eldorado National Forest. The rainbow evidently originally occurred only on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, but with the advent of the white man many lakes and streams throughout the crest and east slope have also been stocked with rainbow.

Rainbow trout are normally spring spawners and are easily raised in captivity. Hatchery-reared trout of catchable size are caught quite easily (approximately 50% are usually taken within twelve days after stocking). Total returns of stocked fish have run as high as 83% for lakes and 73% for streams.

The California Fish and Game Department stocks approximately 530,000 fingerlings and 145,000 catchable rainbow trout on the Forest annually.

b. Cutthroat Trout (Salmo clarkii).

The cutthroat trout is the other species of trout that is native to the Eldorado National Forest. This trout is also a spring spawner. It has been greatly depleted by habitat changes and competition and hybridization with the rainbow. Today only 7 lakes on the forest are stocked with cutthroat trout. The California Fish and Game Department stocks approximately 58,000 cutthroat trout fingerlings on the Forest annually.

c. Brown Trout (Salmo trutta).

The brown trout was introduced to California in 1894 and was stocked extensively in California coldwater streams. Brown trout can tolerate warmer water temperatures than other trouts and are ideally suited for lower elevation streams. Since they are fall spawners the other fish they may compete with for spawning habitat are the Kokanee salmon and the eastern brook trout.

During recent years a strain of Brown trout has been developed that is more vulnerable to angling. This fish, called the Massachusetts Strain, should receive more attention in the future.

Annually the California Fish and Game Department stocks approximately 64,000 catchables, 8,000 subcatchables and 10,000 fingerlings on the Forest.

d. Eastern Brook Trout (Salvelinus fontinalis)

The eastern Brook trout's original range was the northeastern portion of the North American Continent from about the Lake States to the Atlantic Ocean. They were first introduced into California in 1872 and it was soon found they were ideally suited for the high mountain lakes and streams where they are primarily found today. Brook trout are fall spawners and like the lake trout can spawn in standing waters. The California Fish and Game Department stocks approximately 150,000 eastern brook trout fingerlings on the Forest each year.

e. Golden Trout (Salmo gairdneri aquabonita)

The golden trout, although a native of California, was not present on what is now the Eldorado National Forest when the settlers first arrived. At present there are 21 high mountain lakes on the Forest that have been or are being converted from other trout species to golden trout. (See Appendix). The golden trout spawns from June to September and readily hybridizes with rainbow and cutthroat trout. This species of trout has great angler appeal. Many people will hike into remote areas to test their skill with the golden trout. The California Fish and Game Department stocks between 15,000 and 20,000 golden trout on the Eldorado National Forest annually.

f. Kokanee Salmon (Oncorphynchus nerka kennerlyi).

The Kokanee Salmon is a non-andromus form of the sockeye salmon. It was first introduced into California in 1941

Male Female

Kokonee Salmon in spawning condition

Spawning Run of Kokonee Salmon

and was stocked in the Salt Springs Reservoir on the Amador District of the Eldorado National Forest. Although difficult to catch, the Kokanee has become a popular fish in larger lakes and reservoirs. Kokanee feed primarily on zooplankton throughout their lives, but larger fish will take aquatic insects and sometimes small fishes.

The Kokanee is a true salmon in respect that death will occur soon after spawning. Kokanee salmon spawn in the fall and can possibly compete with brown and brook trout where spawning habitat is limited.

g. Lake Trout (Salvelinus namaycush)

The Lake trout, or Mackinaw, is an introduced species to California and is found in Donner, Fallen Leaf, and Stoney Ridge, Jenkinson Lakes and in Lake Tahoe.

Lake trout and brook trout belong to the Char group of the Salmon and trout family. They spawn in the fall and are able to spawn in standing waters.

The ideal habitat for lake trout is large, deep, well-oxygenated lakes that maintain water temperatures below 55°F.

At the present time lake trout are not being stocked in any waters on the Forest.

h. Kamloops Trout (Salmo gairdneri kamloops)

The Kamloops trout is a subspecies of rainbow trout capable of growing quite large in lakes with abundant food supplies. The Kamloops display the same habits as the rainbow. Approximately 23,000 catchables and 18,500 fingerlings are stocked annually on the Forest.

2. Non-game Fish

Many of the lakes and streams on the forest have populations of roughfish or non-game fish. Some species of roughfish supply a valuable link in the food chain necessary for the production of large trout. Other species of roughfish compete directly with trout and can become the dominate species of fish in a lake or stream.

Some of the species of non-game fishes found on the forest are: hitch, (Lavinia exilicauda), tui Chub (Siphateles bicolor), Lahonton redside (Richardsonius egregius), hardhead (Mylopharodon conocephalus), Sacramento squawfish (Ptychocheilus grandis), and western sucker (Catastomus occidentalis).

IV FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The fisheries habitat management objective for the Eldorado National Forest is to enhance or maintain the fishery resource and its habitat at maximum productive capacity consistent with other forest uses such as timber production, recreation, grazing, and watershed management. This management objective may require (1) managing or physically changing the habitat to improve existing stream or lake conditions, (2) the renovation of a stream or lake fishery to modify existing populations of fish (in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game), or (3) developing roads and campgrounds to distribute fishing and other water oriented pressures.

Within the forest boundaries there are considerable amounts of private land. The Forest Service has the responsibility to manage and protect the fisheries habitat on government lands only. Private land owners within the forest boundary have the responsibility under State law for protection and management of the fisheries habitat within their ownership. Cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game in this area of mixed responsibility is essential to sound resource management.

The California Fish and Game Commission and the Department of Fish and Game have the responsibility for the protection, propagation and regulation of fish populations, including the setting of seasons and bag limits. The management of the resource must therefore be a cooperative effort. Without public knowledge of the responsibilities of the various City, County, State and Federal Agencies involved, misunderstandings often arise. Other objectives of this plan are to increase cooperative efforts between the public agencies that manage the fishery resource and to keep the public informed of developments in this field.

During past years habitat improvement work to benefit the fisheries resource has been restricted primarily to the construction of streamflow and lake-level maintenance dams and the removal of debris from Taylor Creek and Upper Truckee River. These accomplishments have been realized in cooperation with the California Fish and Game Department, the California Wildlife Conservation Board, and various sportsmen's groups.

V PROBLEMS

Although the Eldorado National Forest contains 952 miles of cold-water streams and 15,707 acres of standing waters we cannot, in the light of present trends in population, afford to have any of these waters go out of production.

Some of the problems that will be encountered that will effect the fishery are: 1. Pollution. 2. Erosion of streambanks. 3. Major fires. 4. Logging. 5. Use of insecticides or herbicides. 6. Highway, road, or other construction projects. 7. Water and power projects. 8. Increase in fishing pressure and other water-oriented recreation, and 9. Access.

1. Pollution

Pollution can take many forms such as raw sewage, oil, silt, mine tailings, ashes from forest fires, soil materials, or any substance allowed to enter a stream or lake that has an adverse effect on people or fish life. Many times it is difficult to see the effect of pollution. As an example, silt caused from a road construction job or from tractors skidding logs across streams may not kill trout directly but the "blanketing" effect on the bottom will destroy aquatic insect life and the resulting loss of food will have an adverse effect on fish populations. Silt will also destroy spawning beds and reduce the productivity of a fish population.

2. Erosion of streambanks

Unstabilized stream banks can contribute to the pollution in a stream. Careless logging practices, fires, road construction that destroys riparian habitat and unrestricted grazing can all cause streambank erosion.

3. Forest Fires

Large forest fires can be the cause of great amounts of pollution entering lakes and streams. Ashes washed into streams or lakes drastically change the pH of the water, as well as being directly toxic, which may result in fish kills. The removal of riparian vegetation and the watershed cover result in soil erosion, increased water temperatures, and altered water yield. Fires can also be the cause of debris being deposited in stream beds, covering up feeding and spawning beds and making barriers to prevent the upstream movement of spawning fish.

4. Logging

Careless logging practices can contribute to fisheries problems. Removal of trees along stream banks and loss of riparian vegetation, moving equipment and logs across streams or use of streambeds as roads, extreme soil disturbance that can cause erosion, servicing of equipment that could allow oil and grease to be washed into streams or lakes, and the deposition of slash in streambeds are some problems that could be encountered.

Rubicon River

Exhibits extreme bank erosion since the Hell Hole Dam was destroyed by flood waters.

5. Use of Insecticides and herbicides

Use of insecticides and herbicides near lakes or streams must be handled with extreme care to prevent these chemicals from entering the water. Even small amounts of many of these chemicals can have adverse effects on aquatic life.

6. Highway, Road, and other construction

Any type of construction activities can cause pollution to enter streams or lakes. Efforts should be continued to discourage the construction of roads and highways in or near watercourses. The disturbance of the streambed should always be avoided. Highways that encroach the streambed can turn the stream into a straight, fast-moving ditch with no food, cover, or spawning areas. The modern freeway can also create problems of fisherman access to the roadside fishery.

7. Water and Power Projects (See Appendix for a list of Water & Power Projects).

Water and power projects have had a great impact, both beneficial and detrimental, on the fishery resource of the Eldorado National Forest.

When power projects were first licensed under the Federal Power Act there was little regard for the fishery below the dam or diversion and streamflow releases were often either omitted or were so small it was impossible to maintain the downstream fishery. Downstream releases must be large enough to provide and maintain trout habitat during all periods of the year. The amount of water necessary for fish production will depend upon the size of the streambed, elevations, climate, riparian vegetation, character of the fishery resource, and the total multiple use considerations will then affect the final decisions also. Control of impoundment operation is frequently a matter of additional concern.

When water and power project licenses or permits are to be renewed, recommendations should be made to correct inadequacies and even enhance conditions.

On the beneficial side, water and power projects have provided many acres of standing waters suitable for the establishment of recreational fisheries, and in some cases an improved streamflow regime.

8. Potential Increases in Fishing Pressure

The greatest problem that will have to be dealt with during future years is the great increase in fishing pressure and other water-oriented sports. Streams and lakes must be wisely and intensively managed to fully utilize the potential of the resources. By 1980 it is predicted that fishermen in this portion of California will spend 2,408,000 angler days per year sportfishing. 1/ This

1/ California Fish & Wildlife Plan.

represents a 72% increase over todays use. Boating and swimming enthusiasts will probably increase proportionately during the same period.

There may be a need for reduced seasons and bag limits, increases in the catchable trout program with more streams and lakes receiving fish, more emphasis on "fishing-for-fun" and trophy fish programs.

Lakes may have to be zoned with part of the lake reserved for fishermen and the remainder for water skiing, swimming and boating.

9. Access

Access appears to present little or no problems to date. Some private land owners refuse to allow vehicles across their lands but will allow hikers and horses across. Access may become a problem in future years with the increase in angler pressure. Relative ease of access to adequately distribute use will become a major consideration, also.

10. Examples of Problems

a. Pollution

1. On the Placerville Ranger District there is evidence of raw sewage being flushed, probably from the summer homes into the Middle Fork of the American River above Kyburz.

2. The tunnel construction between Gerle Creek Diversion Reservoir and Loon Lake on the Pacific Ranger District, has been discharging oil and silt that enters South Fork of the Rubicon River and/or Union Valley Reservoir.

b. Erosion of Streambanks

1. The Rubicon River on the Georgetown Ranger District is an example of extreme streambank erosion. When the partially completed Hell Hole Dam was destroyed by floodwaters, all of the riparian vegetation along this stream was destroyed.

c. Forest Fires

1. On the Pacific Ranger District, Windmiller Ravine is a small stream that was nearly destroyed by the Ice House Fire. The fire removed all of the riparian vegetation along the entire length

of this stream. At present it appears badly silted with no pools.

d. Logging

1. Van Horn Creek on the Cosumnes Ranger District is an example of the conflict between logging and fisheries management.

2. Logging debris in the streambed is a problem on Little Bear River and Sopiago Creek on the Amador Ranger District.

e. Construction

1. Highway, road and other construction can create many problems to fisheries management. On the Placerville Ranger District there has been two primary problems.

2. Fill dirt was removed from the Ramer Quarry during reconstruction on Highway 50 in such a manner as to allow run-off from this area to carry large amounts of silt into the South Fork of the American River.

3. The other problem area was several unpaved turn-outs also along Highway 50 that were continually producing silt that would be flushed into the South Fork of the American River during the rainy season.

Much of this problem has been alleviated through the efforts of the District Ranger.

f. Fishing Pressure

1. Taylor Creek on the Lake Valley Ranger District is an example of problems that arise from the increased numbers of fishermen. There are several campgrounds, plus a visitor center near this stream in addition to the general popularity of the entire South Tahoe area that puts considerable pressure not only on the fishery itself but also on the riparian habitat along the stream.

VI COORDINATION WITH OTHER FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following is a list of the various measures that will be taken to coordinate other Forest resources with fisheries management. The Forest Service Manual Supplements which list applicable wildlife coordination policies are also shown.

1. Timber (FSM 2405.14, 2471.4-9, 2472.4, 2472.71, 2476--3, 2606.13, 2606.24.

   a. Manage streamsides and lakeshores to preserve cover for wildlife.

   b. Care must be taken not to pollute stream with chemical pesticides.

   c. Streamside strip specifications for timber sales must be included in the sale contract.

   d. Avoid location of logging roads adjacent to stream channels.

   e. Reserve small areas of cover around springs, seeps and meadows.

2. Recreation (FSM 2310.2, 2310.3, 2606.12).

   a. Provide for the development of camping improvements to encourage proper distribution of fishing pressures.

   b. Consider possible damage to fishery in planning use of chemicals to control aquatic vegetation.

3. Range (FSM 2203.3, 2243.24, 2606.11).

   a. Provide for proper stocking of domestic livestock to protect streamside and riparian habitat.

   b. Avoid damage to streamside vegetation when using herbicides for revegetation or type conversion purposes.

4. Watershed (FSM 2521.1, 2522, 2525, 2606.14).

   a. Coordinate all proposed wildlife habitat projects with sound watershed management practices.

   b. Except for anchored obstructions strategically placed to enhance fish cover, fishing streams will be kept clear and free of debris.

   c. Include willow plantings in bank stabilization where feasible.

   d. Reserve sufficient riparian vegetation to protect fishery during treatments to enhance water production.

5. Fire Control (FSM 5105.15, 2606.23).

   a. Correlate pre-attack fire planning with fish habitat protection and fisherman access especially during the construction of firebreaks, fuelbreaks, safety lines and helispots.

6. Engineering (FSM 7705.15, 2606.32).

   a. Locate and construct roads in such a way as to minimize stream siltation, changes in stream channel, or the removal of the riparian habitat, and the prevention of obstructions in the streambed which restrict fish movement.

   b. In keeping with the cooperative agreements with the California Department of Fish and Game, and the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, such forest activities as road construction adjacent to streams, fords, or bridge construction, or diverting water for campgrounds, must be coordinated with these two agencies before the actual activity begins.

7. Lands (FSM 2718.3, 2733.13, 2753.63, 2755.31, 2606.31.

   a. Provide for the consideration of acquisition or protection of the key fish and wildlife habitat in all land exchanges, easements, licenses and other occupancy permits.

8. Forest Insect and Disease Control (FSM 5203.52 and 2606.24).

   a. All application of chemical insecticides and agents to control tree insects and disease outbreaks should be closely coordinated with the Forest Wildlife Biologist. Advice on this type of work should also be solicited from the California Department of Fish and Game and the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

VII INVENTORY

The Eldorado National Forest has five major river drainages, four on the west slope and one on the east slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Each drainage exhibits the dendritic pattern of streamflow. (See Map No. 1 in Appendix). These five drainages are: Middle Fork of the American River, South Fork of the American River, Cosumnes River, Mokelumne River, and Lake Tahoe and Upper Truckee River.

1. The Middle Fork of the American River Drainage.

This drainage lies on the north boundary of the Eldorado National Forest and has a watershed of about 300 square miles on the Georgetown and Pacific Ranger Districts. Two large streams are in this drainage, the Middle Fork of the American and the Rubicon Rivers.

A. The Middle Fork of the American River enters the Eldorado National Forest at an elevation of 4640 feet and leaves the forest 37.8 miles downstream at an elevation of 800 feet. This river is part of the north boundary of the Eldorado National Forest.

The river flows through steep rugged canyons, making access difficult. The vegetative type in the watershed is pine-fir at higher elevations and woodland chaparral at lower elevations. 1/

The Middle Fork has a power project at French Meadows (See Table VII in Appendix for streamflow releases from water and power projects), two miles upstream from the northern forest boundary, (in the Tahoe National Forest). This project is owned by the Placer County Water Agency, and was completed and water storage began in December of 1964.

The Middle Fork has been stocked with rainbow, brown and eastern brook trout in past years. This stream is also used as a spawning area by Kokanee salmon that run upstream from Folsom Lake.

B. The Rubicon River and its tributaries contribute greatly to the fishery resource of the Eldorado Forest. This drainage has lakes, streams, and reservoirs in the three vegetative life zones, and supplies fishing for nearly all the trout species found on the Eldorado National Forest.

The Rubicon River has its beginning in the Desolation Wilderness at Clyde Lake at an elevation of 8,400 feet. It joins the Middle Fork of the American River at an elevation of 1,200 feet.

This river is 67.8 miles long and descends 6,200 feet in elevation from the source to the mouth. It flows through three vegetative types, sub-alpine, pine-fir and woodland chaparral. There are six reservoirs on the Rubicon River and its tributaries: Rubicon, Buck Island, and Hell Hole Reservoirs are on the Rubicon River, Loon Lake and Gerle Creek Reservoirs are on Gerle Creek, and Lake Edson is on Pilot Creek.

1/ See Map in Appendix for stream and lakeside vegetative types.

Rubicon, Buck Island, and Gerle Creek Reservoirs and Loon Lake are part of the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, Federal Power Commission License Number 2101. Hell Hole Reservoir is part of the Placer County Water Agency Project, Federal Power Commission License Number 2079.

Hell Hole Reservoir was completed in 1964, and is part of Placer County Water Agency's Middle Fork American River Project (See Table VII, Appendix). During construction, floodwaters overran the partially completed earth-fill dam. The force of the water and the amounts of debris carried by the water destroyed riparian habitat from the damsite downstream to the junction with the Middle Fork of the American River. Streambank erosion was extensive 25 to 30 feet above the normal waterlevel. The streambed for a distance of about two miles below the damsite is covered with rubble several feet deep, and water released from the dam must flow underground through the rubble. It would be nearly impossible to rehabilitate this section of the river.

Rubicon Reservoir is located in the northern end of Rockbound Valley at 6,545 feet elevation. Water from this portion of the Rubicon River drainage is diverted from Rubicon Reservoir by tunnel to Buck Island Lake Reservoir and from there to Loon Lake Reservoir. From Loon Lake the water flows down Gerle Creek to the Gerle Creek Diversion Reservoir and from here to Union Valley Reservoir and eventually into the South Fork of the American River. This water project is operated by the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (S.M.U.D.)

The Rubicon River even though it was scoured by the destruction of Hell Hole Dam has good spawning areas, escape cover and food production areas. Stocking operations date back to 1930 and continued until 1953. The species stocked were brown, rainbow, eastern brook and steelhead trout. The primary emphasis was toward the stocking of browns and rainbows but brown, rainbow and eastern brook trout are presently in the river.

The Rubicon River has three major tributaries, South Fork of the Rubicon, Long Canyon and Pilot Creek.

(1) The South Fork of the Rubicon River is 16 miles long, originates in Shadow Lake at 7,200 feet elevation.

    This river flows through three vegetative types, sub-alpine, pine-fir, and woodland chaparral, with over one-half of its length in the sub-alpine type.

There is a Diversion dam on the South Fork of the Rubicon River that acts as a Forebay to Robbs Peak Power House.

Below the junction with Gerle Creek the South Fork of the Rubicon River flows almost entirely over a bedrock streambed. Pools and runs are nearly equal in number. There is enough rubble in the streambed to form food-producing riffles and escape cover. Spawning habitat in this portion of the stream is limited yet several fingerling trout were observed. There was no evidence of roughfish being present. Gerle Creek is a tributary to the South Fork of the Rubicon. There are two reservoirs on this stream, Loon Lake and Gerle Creek Diversion Reservoirs owned by the Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (S.M.U.D.). At this writing a tunnel is being constructed between Loon Lake Reservoir and Gerle Creek Diversion Reservoir. Amounts of water in Gerle Creek will be greatly reduced when this tunnel is operative.

The South Fork of the Rubicon River and its tributary Gerle Creek were stocked from 1930 and 1926 respectively. Species stocked were brown, rainbow, eastern brook, and and steelhead trout in the South Fork of the Rubicon and brown, rainbow and eastern brook trout in Gerle Creek.

(2) Long Canyon, 14 miles long, and tributaries North Fork of Long Canyon 6.6 miles long and South Fork of Long Canyon 7.1 miles long, flow through two vegetative zones, pine-fir and woodland chaparral. The two tributaries from Long Canyon start on Chipmunk Ridge at 6,000 and 6,800 feet elevation respectively. Long Canyon joins the Rubicon at 1,400 feet elevation.

Both tributaries of Long Canyon have diversion dams that divert water from these two streams into Placer County Water Agency's system that include Hell Hole and French Meadows Reservoirs.

(3) Pilot Creek is 18.9 miles long and lies south of the Rubicon River. It originates at an elevation of 5,400 feet on Silver Hill Ridge and joins the Rubicon at an elevation of 1,200 feet. This entire drainage is in the pine-fir vegetative type.

Pilot Creek was first stocked by the California Fish and Game Department in 1930 and stocking operations continued until 1952. Brown, rainbow and eastern brook trout were the species stocked. There have been reports that fishing is good and that 10" to 15" fish are present in the stream.

2. South Fork of the American River Drainage.

The South Fork of the American River watershed comprises over 500 square miles of Amador, Georgetown, Lake Valley, Pacific and Placerville Ranger Districts. This drainage has two water and power projects at the present time. Pacific Gas and Electric Company operates a power project under Federal Power Commission License 184 which involves the upper one-third of the drainage. The Sacramento Municipal Utilities District has a project (FPC 2101) involving much of the remainder of the drainage.

The South Fork of the American River, its tributaries, reservoirs and natural lakes has the greatest fishing pressure of any of the river drainages on the forest. A large portion of the Crystal Basin Recreation area is in this drainage.

The South Fork of the American River flows 58 miles on the Eldorado National Forest. It begins at Lake Audrain on Echo Summit at an elevation of 7,377 feet and leaves the forest west of the Slab Creek Reservoir at an elevation of 1,500 feet. Over 70% of the South Fork flows through a pine-fir vegetative type. The remainder of the river is in the sub-alpine and woodland chaparral vegetative types.

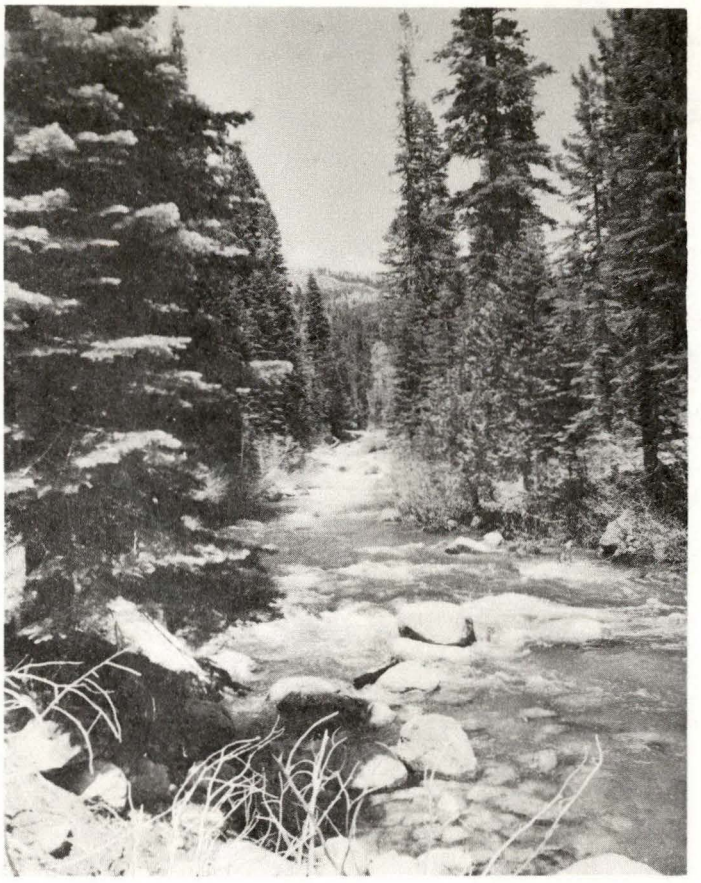
A mining company constructed a water diversion dam on the South Fork of the American two miles west of Kyburz in 1875. They began diverting water in 1876. There were no provisions for streamflow releases from this diversion to protect the downstream fishery and over nine miles of the South Fork's fishery was destroyed.

To date this has been somewhat alleviated because of streamflow maintenance dams constructed in 1936 and 1942 at American Lake, Toem Lake, Ropi Lake and Lake of the Woods. By both written and verbal agreements, 5 cubic feet per second of water is being released during August and September at the Kyburz diversion.

The Western States Gas and Electric Company took ownership of the water projects in 1916 and received their F.P.C. license in 1922. During their ownership, a dam was constructed at Medley Lakes and it was renamed Lake Aloha. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company assumed ownership in 1928.

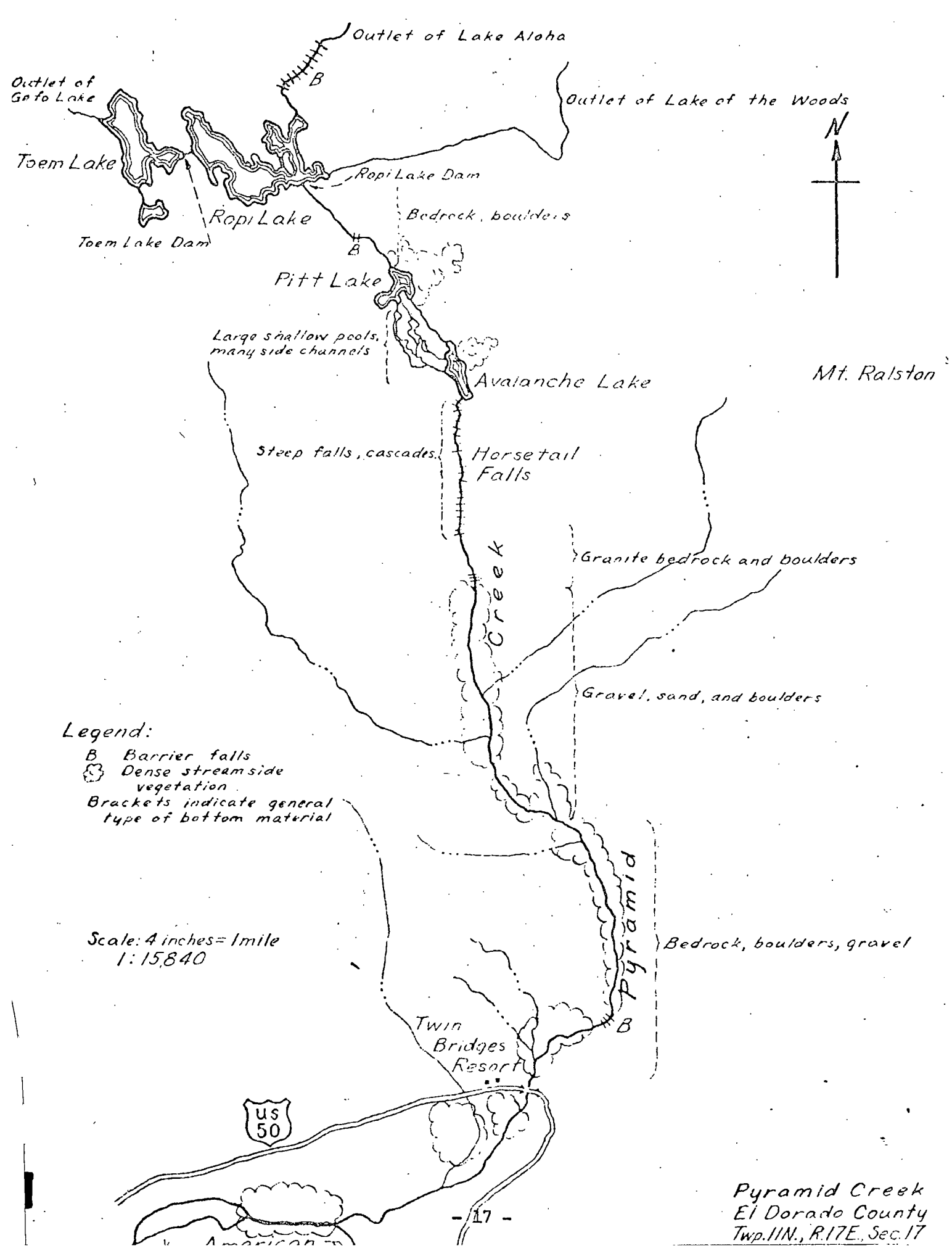
Silver Lake, Twin Lakes and the Silver Fork of the American River are also a part of this project. (FPC #184).

Slab Creek Reservoir on the South Fork of the American River near Camino is a portion of the S.M.U.D. complex. This dam will be completed this year (1967) and the reservoir will fill this winter. There will be boat launching facilities near the upper end of the lake for fisherman access.



South Fork American River

Shows examples of various types of water habitat.



Pyramid Creek
El Dorado County
Twp. 11N., R. 17E., Sec. 17

The South Fork in spite of the low summer flows between the Eldorado Diversion and Silver Creek Junction still produces good trout fishing. Recent surveys by the Department of Fish and Game indicate there is an estimated standing crop of 1,800 trout per mile. The river has good cover areas but has limited spawning areas. The Department allotted 18,000 rainbow trout "catchables" for the 1967 fishing season.

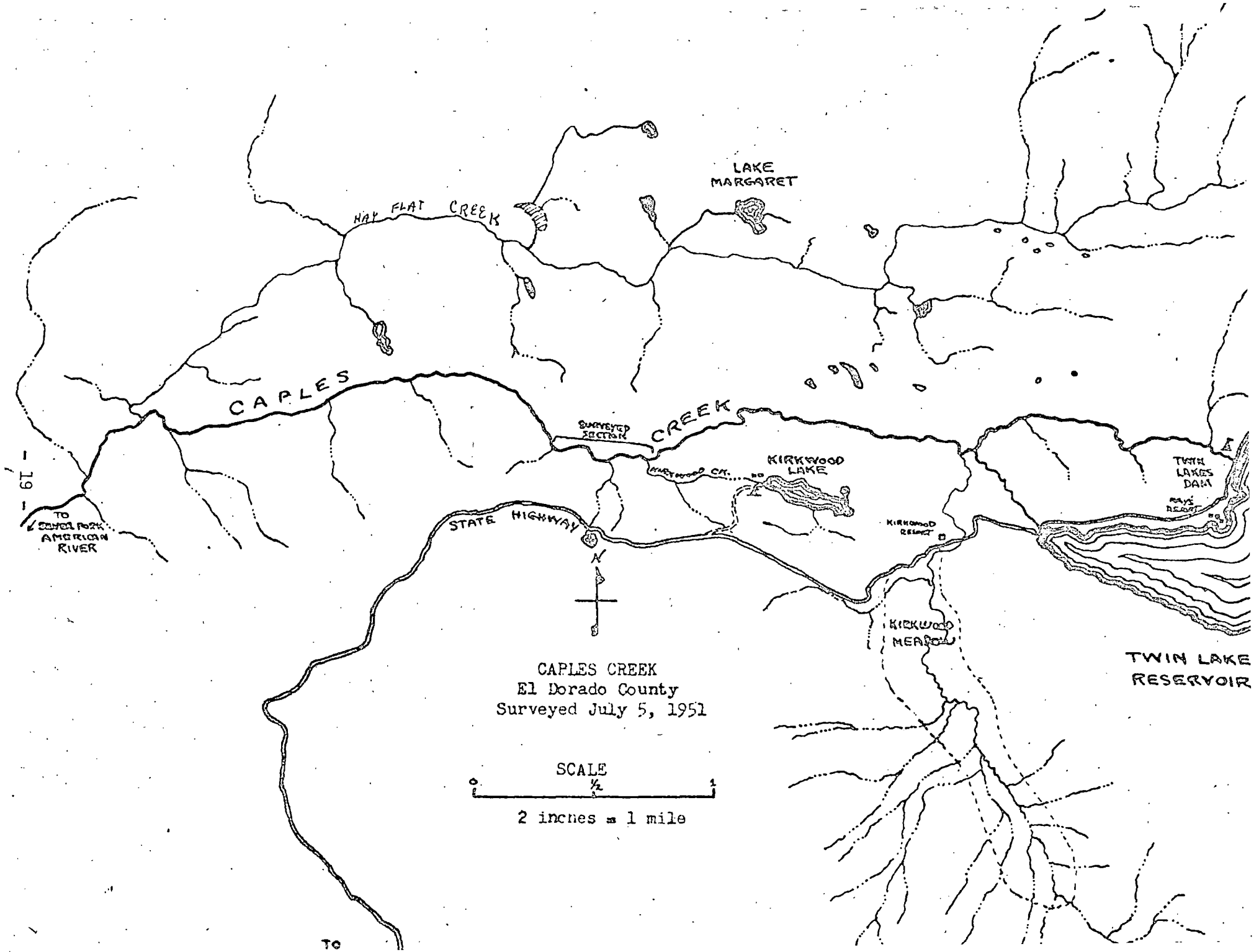
A. The Silver Fork of the American River has been greatly enhanced by the water that is released from Twin and Silver Lakes. Due to the stable water conditions during the summer months, this stream is heavily stocked with catchable trout by the California Fish and Game Department. This stream's easy access and the stocked trout make this the most popular fishing stream on the west slope of the Forest.

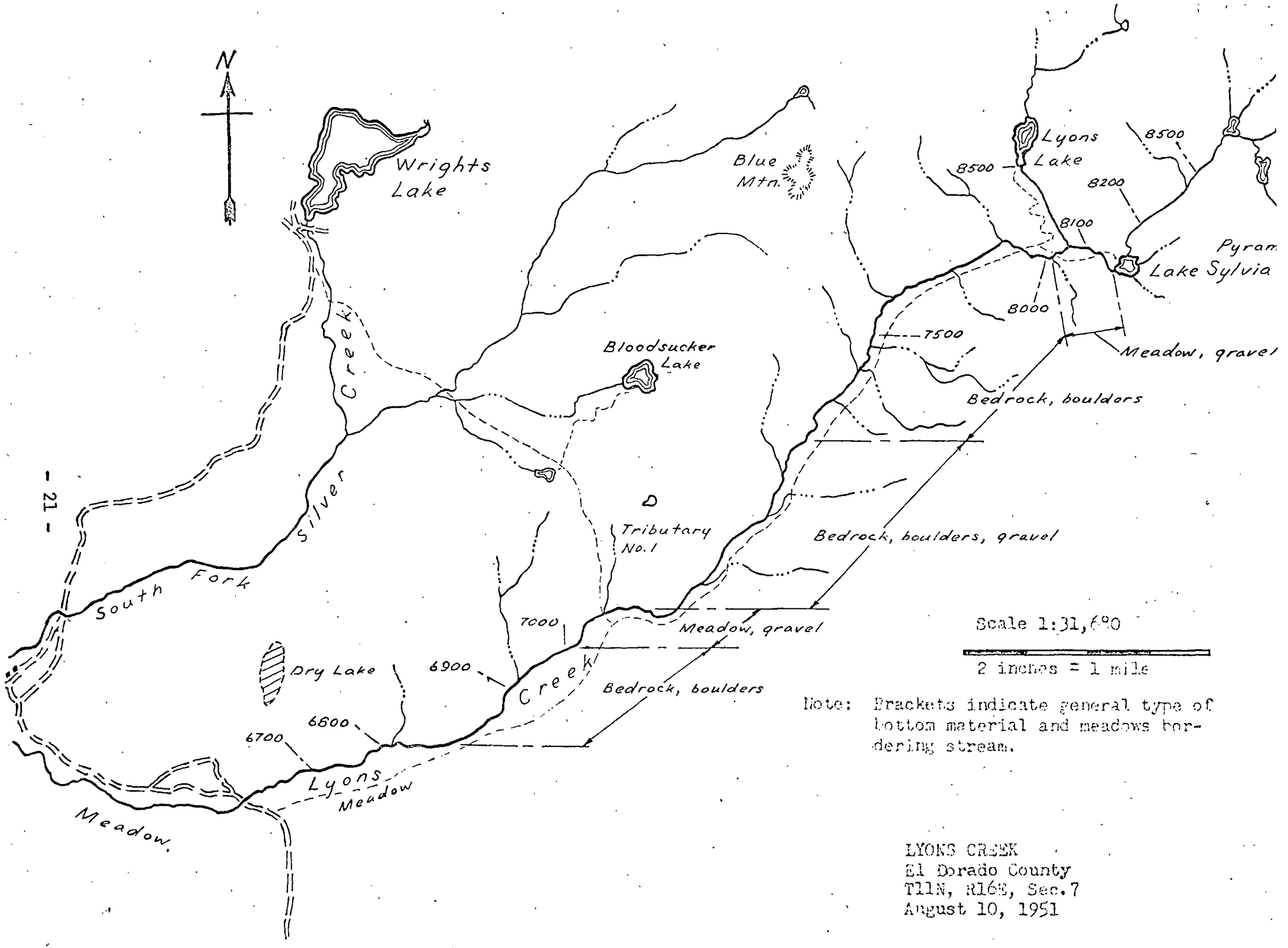
   The Silver Fork is 20.4 miles long, it starts at Silver Lake at 7,260 feet elevation and enters the South Fork of the American at 4,000 feet elevation.

   The Silver Fork is possibly the most popular trout fishing stream on the west slope of the Eldorado National Forest. Stocking operations began in 1931 and have continued to the present time. Rainbow, brown, steelhead and eastern brook trout have been stocked as fingerlings, however, since the early 1950's mainly rainbow trout "catchables" were placed in the stream. Surveys by the Department of Fish and Game reveal an estimated productivity of 8.4 pounds of trout per acre of water. Creel census data indicate a return of 2.1 fish per man hour. This stream with its present flow has good food producing areas, good cover and adequate spawning areas.

   Caples Creek is a tributary of the Silver Fork of the American and is 10.1 miles long. Caples Creek starts at Twin Lakes at an elevation of 7,797 feet and enters the Silver Fork at an elevation of 5,840 feet. Much of Caples Creek flows through a steep rugged canyon that makes access difficult. The watershed of this stream is equally divided into sub-alpine and pine-fir vegetative types.

   Stocking operations began in 1932 with the primary emphasis on rainbow trout, however, both eastern brook and brown trout were stocked. Surveys made by the Department of Fish and Game reveal an estimated standing crop of 36 pounds of trout per acre.


LAKE MARGARET
HAY FLAT CREEK
CAPLES
CREEK
SURVEYED SECTION
KIRKWOOD LAKE
KIRKWOOD CR.
KIRKWOOD RESORT
TWIN LAKES DAM
PAY RESORT
STATE HIGHWAY
50
TO SOUTH FORK AMERICAN RIVER
KIRKWOOD MEADOW
TWIN LAKE RESERVOIR
TO
N
CAPLES CREEK
El Dorado County
Surveyed July 5, 1951
SCALE
0
½
1
2 inches = 1 mile

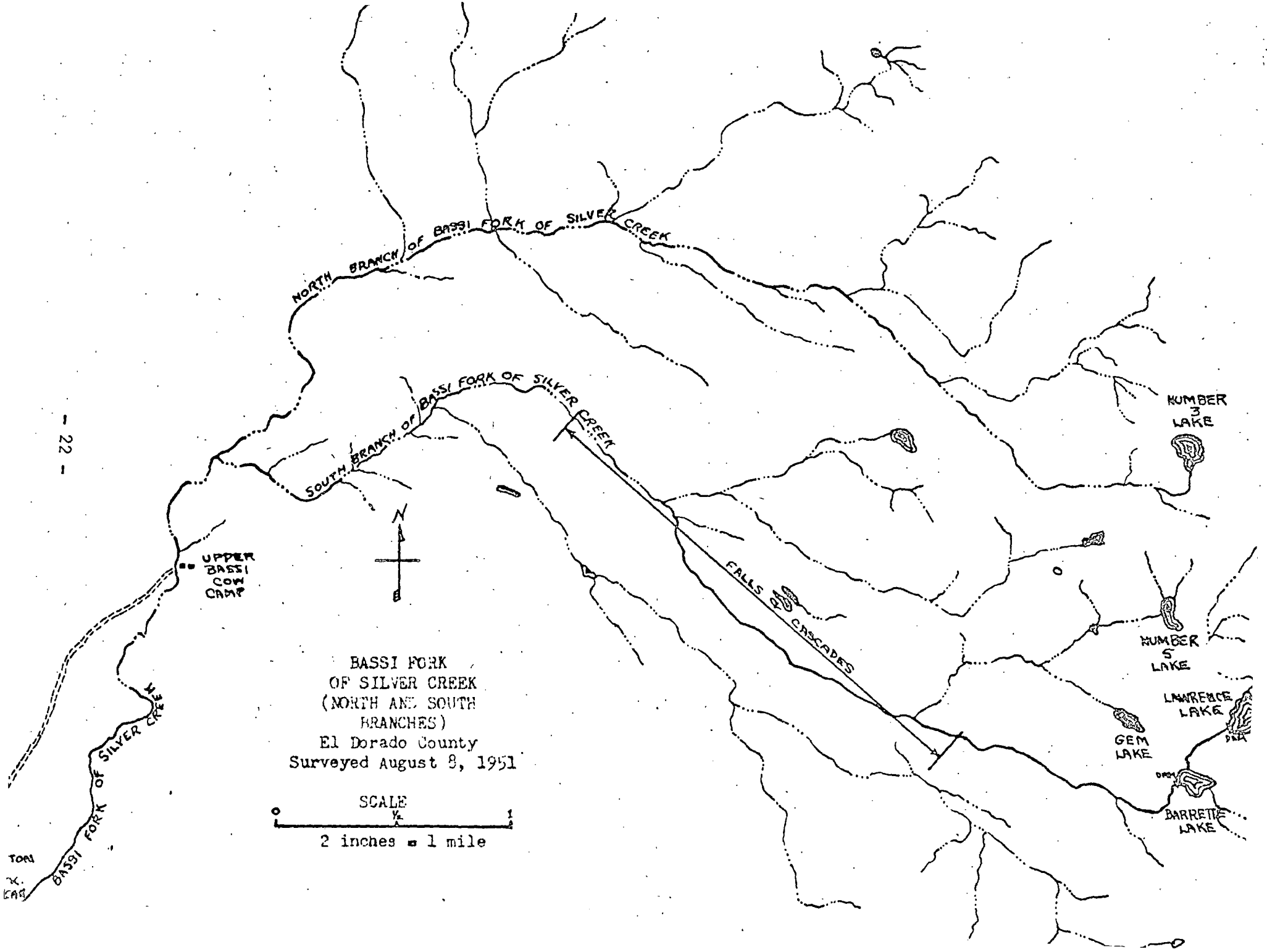


Scale 1:31,680

2 inches = 1 mile

Note: Brackets indicate general type of bottom material and meadows bordering stream.

LYONS CREEK
El Dorado County
T11N, R16E, Sec.7
August 10, 1951



BASSI FORK
OF SILVER CREEK
(NORTH AND SOUTH
BRANCHES)
El Dorado County
Surveyed August 8, 1951

SCALE
0 ½ 1
2 inches = 1 mile

Bassi Fork of Silver Creek was stocked with rainbow trout fingerlings between 1947 and 1949. Surveys by the Department of Fish and Game indicate that Bassi Fork and its tributaries are below average streams.

Tells Creek and Jones Fork of Silver Creek subside to small flows in late summer and their value as a fishery is somewhat limited. There are four small lakes in the Jones Fork watershed. Possibly one or more of these lakes could be developed with streamflow maintenance dams that would increase the summer flow and provide a better fishery in this stream.

Tells Creek was stocked with rainbow trout between 1934 and 1952. In 1952 the stream received 4,000 fingerling eastern brook trout. The brook trout were stocked above the Van Vleck ranch.

Jones Fork of Silver Creek was first stocked in 1924 and received annual plants from 1931 to 1952. Eastern brook, rainbow, steelhead and brown trout have been stocked in this stream.

3. Cosumnes River Drainage.

The Cosumnes River drainage is almost entirely within the Cosumnes Ranger District and consists primarily of the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River. This drainage has a watershed of approximately 173 square miles.

At the present time the El Dorado Irrigation District has the only water or power project on the drainage. Jenkinson Lake is on Park Creek with a diversion dam on Camp Creek that diverts water to Jenkinson Lake.

Feasibility studies have been made for reservoirs in PiPi Valley and at Capps Crossing as parts of the Bureau of Reclamation's Cosumnes River Division of Central Valley Project.

A. The North Fork of the Cosumnes River is 25.2 miles long and has a pine-fir vegetative type watershed.

The North Fork was stocked with fingerling rainbow, eastern brook and brown trout between 1925 and 1953. The more accessable portions of this stream are heavily fished by local residents.

The North Fork has two important tributaries, Camp Creek 28.6 miles long and Steely Fork of the Cosumnes River 9.8 miles long. Both of these tributaries have their respective watersheds in the pine-fir vegetative type.

Camp Creek was stocked with fingerling rainbow and brown trout between 1927 and 1953. This creek in some areas has a fairly dense riparian growth that makes fishing difficult. From visual observations from shore this stream appears to have a good population of rainbow trout although the fish are small. There are good food producing areas, escape cover and spawning areas.

Steeley Fork of the Cosumnes was stocked with fingerling rainbow and brown trout between 1930 and 1953.

B. Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River flows 28.6 miles on the Eldorado National Forest. Its watershed is made up of pine-fir vegetative type.

Stocking operations started in 1929 and continued until 1953. Rainbow and brown trout fingerlings were the species stocked.

The Middle Fork has one important tributary, Dogtown Creek, which is 13.6 miles long and also has a pine-fir vegetative type watershed.

Stocking operations began in 1929 and continued until 1953. Fingerling brown and rainbow trout were the species that were planted.

4. North Fork of the Mokelumne River Drainage.

This drainage is entirely within the Amador Ranger District and encompasses 186 square miles. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has a water and power project on this portion of the Mokelumne River (FPC #137). It consists of dams on both Upper and Lower Blue Lakes, Little Twin Lake, Meadow Lake, Salt Springs Reservoir, and Upper and Lower Bear River Reservoirs (See Table VII in Appendix for streamflow releases from these reservoirs).

Nearly one-half of the watershed of the North Fork drainage is pine-fir and the remainder is in the sub-alpine and woodland-chaparral vegetative types.

The North Fork of the Mokelumne River flows 41.8 miles along the southern boundary of the Eldorado National Forest. It passes through the Mokelumne Wilderness, an area noted for its rugged beauty. From the Junction of Deer Creek with the Mokelumne River downstream to the upper end of the Salt Springs Reservoir the river flows through a steep rugged canyon that makes access very difficult.

The North Fork and its tributaries were stocked with fingerling trout between 1930 and 1953. Four species of trout, brown, rainbow, cutthroat, and eastern brook were stocked. The tributary streams of the North Fork are in rough country and are very difficult to fish.

The North Fork of the Mokelumne River has 4 major tributaries. They are: Bear River 14.1 miles long, Cole Creek 15.4 miles long, Summit City Creek 10.6 miles long, and Deer Creek 6 miles long.

There are many small, unnamed lakes scattered throughout this watershed that should be investigated to determine the feasibility of constructing dams on their outlets.

5. Lake Tahoe and Upper Truckee River Drainages.

The Lake Tahoe and Upper Truckee River drainage is part of the Lahontan Basin, and the portion that is on the Eldorado National Forest is entirely within the Lake Valley Ranger District. This watershed encompasses about 227 square miles that is primarily in the sub-alpine vegetative habitat.

This drainage has the largest number of lakes of any of the drainages on the forest. The majority of these lakes have little or no natural reproduction and they are stocked with fingerlings as required by the California Fish and Game Department in order to provide continuing populations.

A. The Upper Truckee River is 8.8 miles long and is in the sub-alpine and pine-fir vegetative types.

Stocking operations began in the Upper Truckee River in 1925. Rainbow, steelhead, cutthroat, and brown trout were the species that were introduced. Between 1950 and 1953, Kokonee salmon were planted in an attempt to develop a salmon spawning run from Lake Tahoe. The Department of Fish and Game has an annual stocking allotment for this stream of 6,000 rainbow trout "catchables".

During past years this stream has suffered from the development of the South Lake Tahoe area. In the early 50's a dam was constructed across the stream in the vicinity of the airport that caused the lower portion to dry up. (Other problems such as pollution in the form of excessive amounts of silt have also plagued this stream).

B. Taylor Creek is 1.2 miles long and flows between Fallen Leaf Lake and Lake Tahoe. During the summer months this stream is stocked annually with 6,000 rainbow trout catchables. In late October and November this stream becomes a very valuable spawning area for kokanee salmon and brown trout from Lake Tahoe.

Each year the California Fish and Game Department conducts an egg-taking operation on Taylor Creek with the kokanee salmon spawning run. At the present time all of the fish hatched from these eggs are stocked in Taylor Creek. The Department takes between 3 and 4 million kokanee eggs each year and will increase this figure to 10 million eggs upon the completion of new fish hatcheries that are in the planning and construction stages. Some kokanee and all the brown trout are allowed to complete their spawning activities in Taylor Creek.

C. Meeks Creek has its origin in Rubicon Lake in the Desolation Wilderness and flows through Stoney Ridge, Shadow, Crag, and Genevieve Lakes. This stream went dry almost every year before the construction of streamflow maintenance dams at Stoney Ridge and Crag Lakes. Water releases totaling 1.5 cubic feet per second is discharged through the dams during the summer months into Meeks Creek.

This stream has been stocked with cutthroat, rainbow, steelhead, eastern brook and brown trout and kokanee salmon. Stocking of fingerlings started in 1930 and was discontinued in 1953.

D. Glen Alpine Creek has its origin in several lakes in the Desolation Wilderness. There are streamflow maintenance dams on Susie, Heather, Gilmore and Showers Lakes that ensure a total of 2.25 cubic feet per second of water down Glen Alpine Creek and into Fallen Leaf Lake during the summer months. This creek was stocked for the first time with fingerlings in 1926 and was stocked until 1949. Rainbow, cutthroat, eastern brook and brown trout were stocked during these operations. At the present time the California Department of Fish and Game allots 4,000 rainbow trout "catchables" annually that are stocked during the summer months.

E. General Creek starts in the Desolation Wilderness and flows into the west side of Lake Tahoe north of Meeks Bay. This creek was stocked between 1926 and 1953 with eastern brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout. Kokanee salmon were also stocked here to develop a natural spawning run from Lake Tahoe. This has had little success.

F. Trout Creek has had a long history of stocking with a variety of species. From 1930 to 1939, rainbow, eastern brook, steelhead, brown and cutthroat trout were stocked. From 1940 to 1948, just rainbows were stocked. Then between 1949 and 1953, the California Department of Fish and Game stocked kokonee salmon. At present there is no stocking of this stream and natural spawning must supply any fish from this stream. There has been some success in establishing a kokonee spawning run.

G. Cold Creek has had the same stocking pattern as the other streams in the Tahoe Basin. Trout plantings from 1930 to 1953 of brown, rainbow, eastern brook, cutthroat trout and stocking of kokonee salmon to develop spawning runs from Lake Tahoe.

In summary,nearly all of the streams on the Eldorado National Forest were stocked between 1930 and 1953 with fingerling trout. About 1954 the California Department of Fish and Game started its "catchable" trout program and only a few select streams were included in this program. On the Eldorado Forest we have seven streams that receive "catchable" trout.

VIII ACTION PLAN

Fisheries Habitat Management Responsibility.
1=District Ranger 2=Forest Wildlife Biologist 3=State Fish & Game Dept.

Action	Suggested Assignment	Estimated Hours	Priority	Approx. Date
A. Cooperative Relations (2610)				
1. Annual meeting with Dept. of F&G to discuss fish planting, habitat improvement programs, mutual problems and a general exchange of information.	M.U. Staff Officer & 1 - 2 - 3	8	Primary	Winter
2. Report plans, progress and problems on fisheries habitat management to local sportsmen and other conservation groups.	1 - 2		Primary	Yearlong
3. Report from Dept. of F&G on egg-taking operation on Taylor Creek. (Number of eggs and kokonee taken and number of brown trout and kokonee put over the barrier.	3		Secondary	Close of operation for the year.
B. Planning (2620)				
1. Assist Fish & Game Dept. in creel or fisherman census.	1 - 2		Secondary	Fishing Season
2. Take streamflow measurements with Dept. of F&G on Silver Fork of American River and South Fork of Am. R.	1 - 2 - 3	40	Secondary	Summer & Fall 1968 - 69
3. Take streamflow measurements on Cole Cr.	1		Primary	Summer & Fall 1968 - 69
4. Accumulate limnological data on lakes and streams. Much data can be supplied by F&G Dept.	2 - 3		Secondary	Yearlong '68 & continuing.

Fisheries Habitat Management Responsibility.
1=District Ranger 2=Forest Wildlife Biologist 3=State Fish & Game Dept.

Action	Suggested Assignment	Estimated Hours	Priority	Approx. Date
5. Continue to gather data on physical characteristics of streams as needed.	2		Secondary	Yearlong
6. Distribute runoff forecast information to District Ranger.	2		Primary	When received.
7. Conduct monitoring checks on streamflow releases from dams and diversions of water and power projects.	1 - 2 - 3	68	Primary	Monthly July August September October
8. Federal Power Comm. Relicensing: gather data on fishery affected by project to determine measures required to enhance the fishery.	1 - 2 - 3		Primary	Yearlong As required.
C. Management of Wildlife Habitat (2630)				
1. Complete project work plan 1300-4 on proposed habitat improvement projects and submit to S.O.	1	8	Primary	November
2. The following are special projects from Table I in the appendix that need primary attention.				
a. Amador R. D.				
1. Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Summit Meadow Lake.	1			1969
2. Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Scout Carson Lake.	1			1971
3. Remove spawning area barrier on Mokelumne R. above Salt Springs. Res.	1			1972

Fisheries Habitat Management Responsibility.
1=District Ranger 2=Forest Wildlife Biologist 3=State Fish & Game Dept.

Action	Suggested Assignment	Estimated Hours	Priority	Approx. Date
b. Cosumnes R.D.				
1. Streambank erosion control on Foster Cr.	1			1971
2. Streambank erosion control on Foster Cr.	1			1973
c. Lake Valley R.D.				
1. Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Half Moon Lake.*	1			1973
2. Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Lake Lucille.*	1			1974
d. Pacific R.D.				
1. Clear stream channel to allow spawning fish from Union Valley Res. access into Big Silver Creek.	1			1970
e. Placerville R.D.				
1. Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Forni Lake.	1			1970
D. Administration (2660)				
1. Assemble basic fisheries data for annual wildlife report.	1	2	Primary	April
2. Include fisheries habitat activities in training and work plans for all staff members.	1	2	Primary	June
3. Update and revise forest fisheries management plan.	2	80	Primary	1973

* Lakes within Wilderness boundary. Special permission from Washington will be required prior to construction.

IX COOPERATORS IN HABITAT MANAGEMENT

A list of those agencies and organizations cooperating with the Eldorado National Forest in wildlife management activities and their particular interests and responsibilities in wildlife management are shown below:

1. California State Department of Fish and Game

The State is responsible for development and enforcement of the various regulations which cover the protection and utilization of wildlife; the Forest Service is primarily responsible for the management of the wildlife habitat on the National Forest. A well balanced game management program must, therefore, include close cooperation between these two agencies. The important responsibilities of these two agencies are (FSM 2611.2):

A. California Fish and Game

1. Rules and regulations which protect and utilize wildlife.

2. Propagation of game and fish.

3. Technical leadership in the animal phases of fish and game management.

4. Habitat improvements cooperatively planned and developed with the Forest Service.

B. Forest Service

1. Management of the National Forest wildlife habitat and improvement of habitat through coordination with other forest uses and activities.

2. Leadership in vegetational phases of habitat improvement.

3. Determination of the extent to which National Forest land will be devoted to wildlife purposes.

4. Regulation of all human use (including hunting, fishing and trapping) to the extent needed to protect the National Forests and the public from damage and injury.

Several cooperative agreements have been signed and are in effect which form the basis for the cooperative efforts betwen these two agencies.

a. Master Cooperative Agreement (FSM 2611.1 R5 Supplements Nos. 37 (6/64) & 12 (9/67).

This Master Cooperative Agreement was signed 4/15/53 and forms the basis for all cooperative efforts between these two agencies.

This agreement provides the guidelines to be followed for the aerial stocking of fish in Wilderness areas, by the California Department of Fish and Game, the procdures to be followed when forest activities significantly affect stream or lake hydrology or ecology. (When activities such as road construction, logging, flood control work such as channel relocation, or clearance, levee construction, bar removal, removal of streambank vegetation or natural cover the Regional Manager of Region II of the California Department of Fish and Game must be notified.)

This agreement further provides the procedures to be followed when planning habitat modifications and the manipulation of fish habitat and fish composition in Wilderness waters.

b. Memorandum of Understanding (FSM 2611.6 R5 Supplement No.9

This memo was signed 3/20/64 and outlines cooperation in the application of the State stream protection laws.

c. Memorandum of Understanding (FSM 2613.31 R5 Supplement No. 36.

This memo was signed 10/26/61 and affects cooperation between the Forest Service, State Department of Fish and Game and the Fish and Wildlife Service regarding coordination of water, power, and highway projects affecting fish and wildlife resources on National Forest lands.

2. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

This Government agency is primarily responsible for fish and wildlife research on federal lands, as well as for the development of recommendations concerning the protection and mitigation of fish and wildlife habitat endangered by federal water projects wherever situated or for any water, power or highway project on federal lands.

By Cooperative Agreement this agency will act in an advisory capacity to the Forest Service in matters pertaining to fish management on National Forest lands.

This agency must also be notified when Forest activities affect the hydrology or ecology of a lake or stream.

A. Memorandum of Understanding (FSM 2613.01a)

B. Memorandum of Understanding (FSM 2613.31)
R5 Supplement No. 36 (See 1c above).

3. Bureau of Land Management (FSM 2614.1).

There is very little public domain land adjacent to or contiguous with Eldorado National Forest. However, the Forest does cooperate with the Bureau of Land Management in the preparation of management plans when plans embrace lands administered by that agency.

4. Bureau of Reclamation (FSM 2614.3).

Where existing or proposed Reclamation projects occupy or affect Forest lands, the Forest Service will cooperate with the Bureau, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State, for the protection and enhancement of the wildlife resource.

5. Soil Conservation Service (FSM 2615.1).

This Government agency, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, has responsibility for development of wildlife habitat management plans for private lands.

There is much private land within the Forest that could benefit from such a program.

6. Agricultural Research Service (FSM 2615.2).

The Forest utilizes the facilities of this agency for technical assistance in pathological work, problems related to plant and animal diseases, and other research activities.

7. Federal Power Commission (FSM 2615.4).

The Forest cooperates with this agency in developing stipulations to be included in the FPC licenses issued by the Commission for the enhancement and protection of the fish and wildlife resources.

8. Wildlife Conservation Board

The State Wildlife Conservation Board provides funds for appropriate capital improvements and land acquisition relating to fish and wildlife habitat or hunting and fishing recreation. Several projects on the Forest have been financed by this agency.

X REFERENCES

Supplemental Wildlife References.

1. California Fish and Wildlife Plan.
   Volumnes I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IIIC.

2. Eldorado National Forest Habitat Management Plan - 1966.

3. Inland Fisheries Management, Alex Calhoun, Editor - 1966.
   California Department of Fish and Game.

4. National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, 1965. Bureau of
   Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Resource Publication 27.

5. Inyo National Forest Habitat Management Plan for Native
   Golden Trout Waters. 1965.

6. A Cooperative Plan for Development of Water Conservation
   Facilities on Tributaries of Lake Tahoe, Rubicon and American
   Rivers in the Eldorado National Forest, California - 1939.
   Ivan Stack, Associate Range Examiner.

- APPENDIX -

FISHERIES
HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

APPENDIX

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TABLE I
FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Ranger District	Job Description	Units	Location
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam. Unnamed Lake.	1	Sec.4, T9N., R.17E
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Summit Meadows Lake.	1	Sec.11, T9N., R17E.
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Scout Carson Lake.	1	Sec.11, T9N., R17E.
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Devils Hole Lake.	1	Sec.15, T9N., R17E.
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Emigrant Lake.	1	Sec.6, T9N., R18E.
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Round Top Lake.	1	Sec.33, T10N., R18E.
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at East Shealor Lake.	1	Sec.6, T9N., R16E
Amador	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Shealor Lake.	1	Sec.1, T9N., R16E.
Amador	Streambank erosion control on Little Bear River.	1 mile	Sec. 6&7, T8N., R16E.
Amador	Streambank erosion control on Sopiago Creek.	3 miles	Forest boundary to Forest Boundary.
Amador	Streambank erosion control on Blue Creek.	.7 mile	Between Upper and Lower Blue Lakes.
Amador	Streambank erosion control on Indian Valley Creek.	2 miles	Sec.34, T9N., R19E.

TABLE I
FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Ranger District	Job Description	Units	Location
Amador	Streambank erosion control on Emigrant Creek.	1 mile	Sec.30, 31, T10N., R18E.
Amador	Develop riparian habitat on Sugar Pine Creek.	1-1/2 miles	Sec.35, T8N., R16E.
Amador	Removal of portion of excess riparian growth for easy access to Sopiago Creek.	2 miles	Sec.17&18, T8N., R14E.
Amador	Removal of portion of excess riparian growth for easy access to Winnemucca Lake.	1/2 mile	Sec.34, T10N., R18E.
Amador	Roughfish control in Silver Lake and tributary streams.	525 acres & 3 miles of stream.	Sec.3, T9N., R17E.
Amador	Roughfish control in Twin Lakes and tributary.	600 acres & 2 miles of stream.	Sec.19, T10N., R18E.
Amador	Remove spawning barrier on Mokelumne River above Salt Springs Reservoir.	1	Sec.31, T8N.,R17E.
Amador	Remove spawning barrier on Sugar Pine Creek.	1	Sec.35, T8N.,R16E.
Cosumnes	Streambank erosion control on Van Horn Creek.	2 miles	Sec.3&4, T9N., R14E.
Cosumnes	Streamside erosion control on Foster Creek.	1 mile	Sec.31, T9N., R16E.
Cosumnes	Streamside eroision control on Sugar Pine Cr.	2 miles	Sec.28, T9N.,R15E.
Cosumnes	Develop riparian vegetation on Van Horn Cr.	3 miles	Sec.3&4, T9N., R14E.
Cosumnes	Develop riparian vegetation on Foster Creek.	2 miles	Sec.31, T9N., R16E.

TABLE I
FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Ranger District	Job Description	Units	Location
Georgetown	Removal of logging debris from Rock Creek.	2 miles	Sec.3&10, T12N., R11E.
Lake Valley	Construct lake-level maintenance dam on Half Moon Lake.	1 dam	Sec.7., T12N., R17E.
Lake Valley	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Lake Lucille.	1 dam	Sec.28, T12N., R17E.
Lake Valley	Construct lake-level maintenance dam at Lake Le Counte.	1 dam	Sec.20, T12N., R17E.
Lake Valley	Removal of lakeside vegetation (willows) for fishermen access on Round Lake.	900' long 30' wide.	Sec.4, T10N., R18E.
Lake Valley	Removal of roughfish - complete lake renovation. Floating Island Lake.	2 acres	Sec.10, T12N., R17E.
Lake Valley	Removal of roughfish - complete lake renovation. Middle Four Lakes.	6 acres	Sec.4, T10N., R18E.
Lake Valley	Removal of roughfish - complete lake renovation. Upper Four Lakes.	4 acres	Sec.5, T10N., R18E.
Lake Valley	Removal of roughfish - complete lake renovation. Genevieve Lake.	8 acres	Sec. 1&2, T13N., R16E.
Lake Valley	Removal of roughfish - complete lake renovation. Susie Lake.	42 acres	Sec.17, T12N., R17E.
Lake Valley	Aquatic vegetation control in Lake Audrian.	14 acres	Sec.7, T11N., R18E.
Pacific	Establish riparian vegetation along Windmiller Ravine.	2 miles	Sec.15&16, T11N., R14E.

TABLE I
FISHERIES HABITAT MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Ranger District	Job Description	Units	Location
Pacific	Aquatic weed control at Wrights Lake	2 acres	Sec.32, T12N., R16E.
Pacific	Stream channel clearance of Jones Fork of Silver Creek. To create access to spawning habitat for Kokonee salmon.	1/4 mile	Sec.35, T12N., R14E.
Pacific	Stream channel clearance of Big Silver Creek. To create access to spawning habitat for Kokonee salmon.	1/4 mile	Sec.13, T12N., R14E.
Placerville	Construct lake-level maintenance dam.	1 dam 3' high 20' long	NW1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec. 12, T.11N., R.16E.
Placerville	Establish riparian habitat at Round Mdw. in Sayles Canyon.	.1 mile	Sec. 26, T11N., R.17E.

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

CODE:
C-Catchables F-Fingerlings S-Sub-catchables
RT-Rainbow Trout EB-Eastern Brook MS-Massachusetts Strain
CT-Cutthroat (lahontan) GT-Golden Trout H-Hybrid
BN-Brown Trout KOK-Kokonee Salmon
RTK-Kamloops Trout LT-Lake Trout

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Bear River Reservoir (Lower)	3		X	RT,BN, KOK	727	7,8,9, 16,17, 18,19	8N	16E	15,000 BNC 10,000 RTC
Bear River Reservoir (Upper)	2		X	RT	169	4,9	8N	16E	8,000 RTF
Beebe (Upper) Lake	135	X		EB	7	26	9N	17E	1,000 EBF**
Beebe (Lower) Lake	134	X		EB	5	26	9N	17E	1,000 EBF
Black Rock Lake	149		X	EB	1	34,35	9N	17E	1,000 EBF
Blue (Lower) Lake	168		X	CT,RT EB,RTK	198	19,30	9N	19E	5,000 RTC 15,000 EBF 10,000 RTK
Blue (Upper) Lake	159		X	CT	343	12,13	9N	18E	30,000 CTF
Cole Creek (North) Lake	145		X	EB	4	34	9N	17E	1,000 EBF
Cole Creek (South) Lake	146	X		EB	4	34	9N	17E	2,000 EBF
Cole Creek (East) Lake	147	X		EB	4	34	9N	17E	
Deadwood Lake	166	X		CT	2	27	9N	18E	1,000 CTF
Devils Hole Lake	124	X		EB,RT	4	15	9N	17E	1,000 EBF*
Devils Lake	64	X		EB,RT	20	35	9N	16E	
Emigrant Lake	158	X		EB	26	6	9N	18E	3,000 EBF

** 1965 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Evergreen Lake	163	X		CT	3	24	9N	18E	3,000 CTF
Fourth-of-July Lake	157	X		EB	20	4,5	9N	18E	
Frog Lake	223	X		RT	7	27	10N	18E	1,000 RTF
Granite (Alpine) Lake	162	X		EB,CT	5	23	9N	18E	500 GTF
Granite (Amador) Lake	84	X		EB	3	4	9N	17E	1,000 EBF
Grouse Lake	160	X		RT	5	21	9N	18E	
Hidden Lake	125	X			1	16	9N	17E	
Kirkwood Lake	208	X		EB	24	21,22	10N	17E	6,000 EBF
Long Lake	21		X	EB	5	3	8N	17E	1,500 EBF
Meadow Lake	165	X		CT	140	26,27	9N	18E	10,000 CTF**
Mosquito Lake	38	X		EB	6	5	8N	17E	1,500 EBF
Mud Lake	130	X			6	19	9N	17E	
Pardoe Lake	144		X	RT	4	33	9N	17E	1,000 RTF
Rice Lake	161	X			2	23	9N	18E	
Round Top Lake	214	X		RT	10	33	10N	18E	2,000 RTC
Salt Springs Reservoir	11		X	BN,BNM	480 1/	33-36	8N	16E	10,000 BNC 8,000 BNMS
Scout Carson Lake	114	X		EB	5	11	9N	17E	500 EBF

**1965 Allotment

1/ Represents acreage in Eldorado National Forest.

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Shealor (East) Lake	216	X		EB	9	6	9N	17E	
Shealor (West) Lake	217-219	X			3	1	9N	16E	
Shriner Lake	4		X	RT,EB	5	13,24	8N	16E	1,000 EBF
Silver Lake	82		X	RT,BN, EB	525	4,5,8	9N	17E	8,000 RTK(C) 16,000 RTC
Sopiago Creek Reservoir	222		X	Proposed					
Summit Lake	224	X		EB	10	27	9N	19E	3,000 EBF
Summit Meadow Lake	113	X		EB	5	11	9N	17E	500 EBF
Tiger Creek Forebay	1		X	BN,RT	4	18	7N	14E	
Little Twin Lake	164		X	CT	106	30	9N	19E	6,000 CTF
Twin Lakes Reservoir	210		X	RT,BN	535	18,20, 30	10N	18E	10,000 RTC 6,000 BNC 2,000 RTK(C) 2,000 RTK(H)
Winnemucca Lake	215		X	RT	55	34	10N	18E	10,000 RTC
Woods Lake	212	X		EB	10	28	10N	18E	4,000 EBF
Unnamed Lakes									
	5-9	X		None	5	24	8N	16E	
	10	X			1	25	8N	16E	
	12-13	X			3	1	8N	17E	
	14-15	X			2	2	8N	17E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Unnamed Lakes	20-22	X			3	3	8N	17E	
	27	X			8	3	8N	17E	
	39	X			3	10	8N	17E	
	40	X			2	15	8N	17E	
	41	X			2	15,16	8N	17E	
	42	X			4	19	8N	17E	
	43-44	X			1	1	8N	18E	
	46	X			3	7	8N	19E	
	47	X			2	8	8N	19E	
	48-49	X			2	18	8N	19E	
	54	X			6	23	9N	16E	
	55-56	X			1	26	9N	16E	
	59	X			4	27	9N	16E	
	60	X			1	28	9N	16E	
	61	X			1	33	9N	16E	
	62	X			2	34	9N	16E	
	63-65	X			5	34	9N	16E	
	81	X			17	4	9N	17E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Unnamed Lakes	148	X			2	34	9N	17E	
	150-151	X			1	35	9N	17E	
	156	X			3	36	9N	17E	
	167-169	X			1	33	9N	18E	
	172	X			4	28	9N	19E	
	173-174	X			2	28	9N	19E	
	180-181	X			7	14,15	10N	17E	
	189	X			9	15	10N	17E	
	190	X			5	16	10N	17E	
	191-192	X			3	16,17	10N	17E	
	203	X			12	16,17	10N	17E	
	204-205	X			4	17	10N	17E	
	207	X			3	21	10N	17E	
	209	X			1	22	10N	17E	
	211	X			1	23	10N	17E	
	213	X		GT	3	29	10N	18E	500 GTF
	220	X			7	1	9N	16E	
	221	X			5	1	9N	16E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Amador Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Unnamed Lakes	83	X		2	4		9N	17E	
	85	X		7	4,9		9N	17E	
	86-87	X		4	8,9		9N	17E	
	93	X		7	9		9N	17E	
	94	X		3	9		9N	17E	
	95-96	X		2	9		9N	17E	
	104	X		9	10		9N	17E	
	105	X		2	10		9N	17E	
	106-107	X		3	10		9N	17E	
	112-115	X		6	11		9N	17E	
	119-120	X		5	14		9N	17E	
	123-126	X		4	15		9N	17E	
	128	X		3	18		9N	17E	
	129-131	X		3	19		9N	17E	
	132	X		2	23		9N	17E	
	133-136	X		1	30		9N	18E	
	138-139	X		3	26		9N	17E	
	143	X		5	30		9N	17E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Ranger District Cosumnes	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Capps Crossing Res.	252	Proposed Reservoir				11	9N	14E	
PiPi Reservoir	251	Proposed Reservoir				9,10,11	8N	14E	
Georgetown R.D.									
Auburn Reservoir	311	Proposed Reservoir							
Brush Creek Res.	312	To be constructed during 1968.	X			10	11N	12E	
Buckeye Lake	302		X		1	6	12N	11E	
Chiquita Lake	304		X		3	34	13N	11E	
Edson Lake	303		X	RT,BN	327	11,14	12N	12E	10,000 BNS
Hell Hole Res. *	305		X	BN,BNM		1,3,9,12	14N	14E	10,000 BNS 10,000 BNMS
Middle Fork-Ralston Interbay	308		X			24,25, 35,36	14N	12E	
North Fork of Long Canyon Diversion	307		X			24	14N	12E	
South Fork of Long Canyon Diversion	306		X			24	14N	12E	
Ralston Afterbay (Oxbow)	309		X			3	13N	11E	

* Hell Hole Reservoir in both Georgetown & Pacific Ranger District.

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Georgetown Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Slab Creek Reservoir	310		X	RT	500	25	11N	11E	
Walton Lake	301		X	RT	3	5	12N	11E	
Lake Valley Ranger District									
Aloha Lake	380		X	EB,RT	680	19,20, 29,30	12N	17E	15,000 RTF 15,000 EBF
Alta Morris Lake	387	X		EB,GT	5	7	12N	17E	1,500 GTF
American Lake	413		X	EB,RT	15	29	12N	17E	
Angora Lower Lake	404	X		EB	10	23,26	12N	17E	
Angora Upper Lake	405	X		EB	16	26	12N	17E	
Audrain Lake	364	X		EB	14	7	11N	18E	1,000 EBF*
Azure Lake	385		X	EB	34	5	12N	17E	
Cagwin Lake	433	X		EB	3	34	12N	17E	
Cascade Lake	453	X		RT,BN	210	27,28, 33,34	13N	17E	
Cathedral Lake	394	X		EB,GT	2	10	12N	17E	500 GTF
Channel Lake	420	X		EB,RT	4	29,32	12N	17E	2,000 RTF

*1966 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Lake Valley Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Cold Creek Res.	435		X		4	11	12N	18E	
Cliff Lake	449	X		EB,GT	4	18	13N	17E	1,000 GTF
Crag Lake	445		X	EB,BN, RTK	22	12	13N	16E	1,500 BNC 3,000 BNF
Dardanelles Lake	358		X	EB	18	5	10N	18E	3,000 EBF
Desolation Lake	430	X		EB,RT	5	32	12N	17E	1,000 RTF
Dicks Lake	473		X	RTK	67	6	12N	17E	
Duck Lake	438	X		?	8	2	13N	16E	
Eagle Lake	455	X		RT	24	29	13N	17E	6,000 RTF
Echo (Lower) Lake	360		X	RT,KOK	250	1,2	11N	17E	35,000 RTF
Echo (Upper) Lake	434	X		RT,KOK	75	35	12N	17E	5,000 RTF
Elbert Lake	373	X		EB	5	30	11N	18E	1,000 EBF
Fallen Leaf Lake	381		X	RT,KOK	1335	1,2, 11,14	12N	17E	2,000 RTC
Floating Island Lake	393	X		EB	2	10	12N	17E	
Fontanillis Lake	378	X		EB,BN	32	1	12N	16E	5,000 EBF
Four Lakes #1	354	X		None	1	4	10N	18E	
Four Lakes #2	355	X		EB	6	4,5	10N	18E	1,000 EBF
Four Lakes #3	356	X		None	4	5	10N	18E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Lake Valley Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Four Lakes #4	357	X		None	2	5	10N	18E	
Frata Lake 428	428	X		EB,RT	3	32	12N	17E	500 RTF
Gefo Lake	423	X		EB	6	31	12N	17E	1,000 EBF**
Genevieve Lake	437	X		EB,BN	8	1,12	13N	16E	2,000 BNF
Gilmore Lake	392		X	RT	78	8,9	12N	17E	1,600 RTC 16,000 RTF
Granite Lake	454	X		EB	10	28	13N	17E	2,000 EBF
Grass (Luther Pass) Lake	366	X		EB	13	14,23	11N	18E	1,000 EBF
Grass (Glen Alpine Creek) Lake	401	X		EB,RTK	18	20,21	12N	17E	
Grouse(Upper) Lake	451	X		EB,RT	3	19	13N	17E	1,000 EBF*
Grouse(Lower) Lake	452	X		EB	2	19	13N	17E	1,000 EBF*
Half Moon Lake	386	X		EB	26	7	12N	17E	
Heather Lake	398		X	RT,BN	35	19	12N	17E	8,000 BNF
Hidden Lake	444		X	RTK,BN,EB	7	12	13N	16E	
Jabu Lake	412	X		EB,GT	3	29	12N	17E	1,000 GTF
Kalmia Lake	394	X		GT	6	5	12N	17E	1,500 GTF*
Lake of the Woods	411		X	EB,RT	82	28,29, 32,33	12N	17E	10,000 RTF 10,000 EBF

* 1966 Allotment
** 1965 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Lake Valley Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
LeConte Lake	399	X		RT	9	20	12N	17E	1,500 RTF
Lily Lake	402	X		EB	10	22	12N	17E	
Lost (Glen Alpine) Lake	406	X		EB	4	27	12N	17E	
Lost (General Cr.) Lake	470	X		EB,RT	11	35	14N	16E	2,000 RTC
Lucille Lake	409	X		EB	5	28	12N	17E	1,000 EBF
Margery Lake	408	X		EB	5	28	12N	17E	1,000 EBF
Meiss Lake	353	X		EB	18	4	10N	18E	
Osma Lake	427	X		EB,RT	2	32	12N	17E	500 RTF*
Pitt Lake	363	X		EB	2	5	11N	17E	
Pyramid Lake	422	X		EB,GT	15	31	12N	17E	2,000 GTF*
Ralston Lake	432	X		EB,RT	15	33,34	12N	17E	4,000 EBF
Richardson Lake	467	X		EB	15	28,33	14N	16E	4,000 EBF
Ropi Lake	426		X	RT,EB	23	32	12N	17E	4,000 RTF
Round Lake	352		X	CT	40	4	10N	18E	
Rubicon Lake	450	X		EB	8	18,19	13N	17E	1,000 EBF
Saucer Lake	361	X		EB	2	2	11N	17E	1,000 EBF*
Shadow Lake	447	X		EB,BN	5	7	13N	17E	1,500 EBF
Showers Lake	359		X	EB	8	5,6	10N	18E	2,000 EBF

* 1966 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Lake Valley Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Snow Lake	383	X		EB	17	4,5	12N	17E	2,000 EBF
Star Lake	436	X		EB	22	30	12N	19E	6,000 EBF
Stoney Ridge Lake	448		X	EB,BN,LT	60	7,18	13N	17E	8,000 EBF*
Susie Lake	396		X	EB	42	17	12N	17E	8,000 EBF
Tallac Lake	382	X		GT	2	4	12N	17E	
Tamarack Lake	431	X		EB,RT	27	33,34	12N	17E	6,000 RTF
Toem Lake	425		X	EB,RT	10	31.32	12N	17E	2,000 RTF
Triangle Lake	407	X		EB	3	27	12N	17E	1,000 RTF
Velma (Lower) Lake	456		X	EB	37	30,31	13N	17E	
Velma (Upper) Lake	446	X		EB	18	31	13N	17E	12,000 RTF**
Waca Lake	414	X		EB	6	29	12N	17E	1,000 EBF
Unnamed Lakes	351	X			3	4	10N	18E	
	362	X			2	5	11N	17E	
	365	X			4	6	11N	18E	
	367	X			2	18	11N	18E	
	368	X			1	19	11N	18E	
	369	X			1	20	11N	18E	
	370	X			1	20	11N	18E	
	371	X			1	23	11N	18E	
	372	X			4	23	11N	18E	
	374	X			1	1	12N	16E	
	375	X			2	1	12N	16E	
	376	X			4	1	12N	16E	
	377	X			5	1	12N	16E	
	379	X			1	13	12N	16E	

* 1966 Allotment
** 1965 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Lake Valley Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish' Allotment
Unnamed Lakes (Cont.)	388	X			1	7	12N	17E	
	389	X			2	7	12N	17E	
	390	X			1	1,8	12N	17E	
	391	X			2	8	12N	17E	
	395	X			2	11	12N	17E	
	397	X			1	19	12N	17E	
	400	X			1	20	12N	17E	
	403	X			1	23	12N	17E	
	410	X			1	28	12N	17E	
	415	X			1	29	12N	17E	
	416	X			1	29	12N	17E	
	417	X			3	29	12N	17E	
	418	X			1	29	12N	17E	
	419	X			3	29	12N	17E	
	421	X		EB	1	30	12N	17E	
	424	X			1	31	12N	17E	
	429	X		EB	5	32	12N	17E	
	439	X		RT	2	11	13N	16E	
	440	X		RT	1	11	13N	16E	
	441	X		EB	4	12	13N	16E	
	442	X			1	12	13N	16E	
	443	X			2	12	13N	16E	
	457	X			8	31	13N	17E	
	458	X			1	31	13N	17E	
	459	X			1	31	13N	17E	
	460	X			1	31	13N	17E	
	461	X			2	33	13N	17E	
	462	X			2	26,27	14N	16E	
	463	X			2	27	14N	16E	
	464	X			1	27	14N	16E	
	465	X			10	28	14N	16E	
	466	X			1	34	14N	16E	
	468	X			3	35	14N	16E	
	469	X			2	29	14N	17E	
	471	X			1	32	14N	17E	
	472	X							

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Barrett Lake	521		X	EB,RT	8	9	12N	16E	2,000 RTF
Beauty Lake	565	X			7	29	12N	16E	
Berts Lake	608	X		EB	3	18	13N	15E	500 EBF
Bloodsucker Lake	504	X		None	10	3	11N	16E	
Boomerang Lake	548	X		None	2	22	12N	16E	
Buck Island Lake	611		X	EB	87	6	13N	16E	7,000 EBF
Bunker Lake	655	X		RT,EB	10	22	14N	14E	3,000 EBF
Bugle Lake	657			EB	10	32	14N	15E	1,000 EBF*
Camino Diversion	501		X	RT,BN	19	33	12N	13E	
Clyde Lake	557		X	GT	23	24	12N	16E	5,000 GTF
Dark Lake	566	X		RT	18	32	12N	16E	
Davis Lake	528	X		EB,GT	4	10	12N	16E	500 GTF
Fawn Lake	612	X		EB	8	6	13N	16E	2,000 EBF*
Forni Lake	610	X		EB	6	23	13N	15E	1,000 EBF**
FourQ(Upper) Lake	635	X		EB	11	27	13N	16E	
FourQ(Middle) Lake	636	X		EB	5	27	13N	16E	1,000 EBF

* 1966 Allotment
** 1965 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
FourQ(Lower) Lake	637	X		None	5	28	13N	16E	1,000 EBF
Fox Lake	625	X		EB	6	8	13N	16E	1,000 EBF
Francis Lake	601	X		EB	4	7	13N	15E	1,000 EBF
Gerle Cr.Diversion Res.	571		X	BN	47	14,15	13N	14E	
Gertrude Lake	533	X		EB	5	15	12N	16E	1,000 EBF*
Grouse Lake	563	X		RT	5	27	12N	16E	
Hemlock Lake	562	X		EB	2	27	12N	16E	500 EBF*
Hidden Lake	598	X		EB	3	3	13N	15E	
Highland Lake	627		X	RT	18	19,20	13N	16E	4,000 RTF*
Horseshoe Lake	631	X		RT	12	21,22	13N	16E	1,000 RTF*
Ice House Reservoir	502		X	RT,BN, KOK	678	5,8	11N	15E	10,000 BNC 28,500 RTC
Island	556		X	EB	28	23	12N	16E	5,000 EBF*
Junction Reservoir	506		X	RT	64	19,30	12N	14E	
Lake No. 3	515	X		None	10	4,5	12N	16E	
Lake No. 5	517	X		EB	6	5	12N	16E	1,000 EBF*

* 1966 Allotment

TABLE IX
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Lake No. 9	525	X		None	3	9	12N	16E	
Lawrence Lake	526		X	EB	11	9	12N	16E	
Leland (lower) Lake	644	X		GT	8	33	13N	16E	1,000 GTF
Leland (Upper) Lake	645			GT	8	33	13N	16E	1,000 GTF
Lois Lake	511	X		EB	25	3	12N	16E	
Loon Lake Reservoir	599		X	RT	1450	33,34	14N	15E	145,000 RTF
Lost Lake	520	X		None	5	8	12N	16E	
Lyons Lake	560	X		RT,EB	8	26,35	12N	16E	3,000 RTF
Maud Lake	535	X		RT	10	15,16	12N	16E	1,500 RTF
McConnel Lake	638	X		None	8	29	13N	16E	
McKinstry Lake	656	X		EB	12	19	14N	15E	2,000 EBF
Mud (North) Lake	658	X		None	4	34	14N	15E	
Mud (South) Lake	659	X		None	3	34	14N	15E	
Pearl Lake	538	X		RT	8	18	12N	16E	1,000 RTF
Phipps Lake	654	X		EB	13	19	13N	17E	
Rockbound Lake	662	X		RT,EB	130	5,8	13N	16E	8,000 EBF
Rubicon Reservoir	661		X	RT	147	9,16	13N	16E	16,000 RTF
Schmidell Lake	643		X	EB	38	33	13N	16E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Secret Lake	603	X		None	2	27	12N	16E	
Shadow Lake	603	X		EB	7	14,15	13N	15E	
Smith Lake	559		X	EB	10	26	12N	16E	
Spider Lake	660		X	EB,RT	50	34,35	14N	15E	10,000 RTF
Sylvia Lake	568	X		EB	4	36	12N	16E	
Top Lake	222	X		EB,GT	8	9	12N	16E	2,000 GTF*
Twin (Lower) Lake	549		X	EB	13	22	12N	16E	2,000 EBF
Twin (Upper) Lake	550		X	EB	15	23	12N	16E	4,000 EBF
Tyler Lake	529	X		EB	4	15	12N	16E	1,500 EBF
Union Valley Reservoir	505		X	RT,KOK	2869	13,17, 20,24, 26,29, 35	12N	14E	200,000 RTF 100,000 KOK
Velma (Middle) Lake	653	X		RT	18	36	13N	16E	12,000 RTF**
Winifred Lake	573	X		EB	8	2	13N	15E	2,000 EBF
Wrights Lake	567		X	BN,EB	65	32,33	12N	16E	12,000 EBF 8,000 BNF
Zitella Lake	628	X		RT	12	20	13N	16E	2,000 RTF*

* 1966 Allotment
** 1965 Allotment

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Unnamed Lakes	503-507	X			2	4	11N	16E	
	508	X			4	3	12N	15E	
	509	X			4	3	12N	16E	
	510-512	X			1	3	12N	16E	
	514	X			3	4,5	12N	16E	
	516	X			2	5	12N	16E	
	518	X			4	5	12N	16E	
	519-523	X			1	6	12N	16E	
	524	X			2	9	12N	16E	
	527	X		GT	1	10	12N	16E	500 GT
	530-531	X			4	15	12N	16E	
	532	X			2	15	12N	16E	
	534	X			2	15	12N	16E	
	536	X			5	16	12N	16E	
	537-539	X			5	16	12N	16E	
	547	X			9	20,21	12N	16E	
	551-555	X			10	22,23	12N	16E	
	558	X			3	25,36	12N	16E	
	564	X			6	29	12N	16E	
	569	X			4	36	12N	16E	
	570	X			1	13	13N	14E	
	572-574	X			8	26	13N	14E	
	597	X			24	2,3, 10,11	13N	15E	
	600	X			6	3,10	13N	15E	
	602-604	X			1	7	13N	15E	
	605	X			6	16	13N	15E	
	606	X			2	18	13N	15E	
	607	X			2	18	13N	15E	
	609-613	X			5	23	13N	15E	
	620	X			8	7,18,19	13N	16E	
	621	X			5	7,18	13N	16E	
	622	X			1	8	13N	16E	
	623	X			1	8	13N	16E	
	624	X			3	8	13N	16E	
	626	X			2	15,22	13N	16E	
	629	X			1	20	13N	16E	

TABLE II
INVENTORY OF LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

Pacific Ranger District	Forest Inventory No.	Natural	Altered or Artificial	Fish Species	Surface Acres	Section	Township	Range	1967 Fish Allotment
Unnamed Lakes (Cont.)	630	X			3	20	13N	16E	
	632	X			5	24	13N	16E	
	633	X			4	27	13N	16E	
	634	X			3	27	13N	16E	
	639	X			3	31	13N	16E	
	640-641	X			1	30	13N	16E	
	642-646	X			4	31	13N	16E	
	651	X			6	34	13N	16E	
	652	X			4	34	13N	16E	
Placerville Ranger District									
Alder Creek Reservoir	714		Proposed						
Avalanche Lake	709	X		EB	3	5	11N	17E	500 EBF**
China Flat Diversion Dam	713		Proposed						
Cody Lake	702			EB	10	11	10N	16E	2,000 EBF
Cup Lake	708	X		EB,GT	3	3	11N	17E	1,000 GT
Fitch & Rantz Reservoir	715		Proposed						
Forni Lake	712	X		GT	7	12	11N	16E	
Jenkinson Lake	701		X	RT,KOK BN,LT,SMB	700	9,10	10N	13E	4,000 RTC 5,000 BNC 12,000 RTK(C) 3,000 RTK(H)
Margaret Lake	703	X		RT	10	9,16	10N	17E	1,500 RTF
Unnamed Lakes	704-705	X			3	9,16	10N	17E	
	706	X			2	9	10N	17E	
	707	X			1	15	10N	17E	
	710	X			2	13	11N	17E	
	711	X			1	27	11N	17E	

TABLE III

Lakes Being Converted to Golden Trout

Lake	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Alta Morris Lake	1,540 EBF	1,500 EBF	2,000 GTF	1,500 GTF	1,000 GTF
Cathedral Lake				500 GTF	500 GTF
Cliff Lake	1,050 EBF		2,000 GTF	1,000 GTF	
Clyde Lake	16,100 GTF	8,000 GTF	8,000 GTF	5,000 GTF	
Cup Lake	980 EBF	1,000 EBF	1,000 GTF	1,000 GTF	
Doris (Lower) Lake				500 GTF	
Doris (Upper) Lake				500 GTF	500 GTF
Elliott Lake			1,000 GTF	2,000 GTF	1,000 GTF
Forni Lake					1,500 GTF
Middle Four Lake					500 GTF
Jabu Lake			1,500 GTF	1,000 GTF	
Kalmia Lake			1,500 GTF		1,000 GTF
Lake Number 3					1,000 GTF
Leland (Lower) Lake				1,000 GTF	1,000 GTF
Leland (Upper) Lake				1,000 GTF	1,000 GTF
Lost Lake (Glen Alpine Creek)					1,000 GTF
Pyramid Peak Lake	1,960 RTF	2,000 GTF	2,000 GTF		1,000 GTF
Tallac Lake					500 GTF
Round Top Lake					2,000 GTF
Unnamed #213				500 GTF	
Top Lake	1,960 EBF	2,000 GTF	2,000 GTF		1,500 GTF

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

TABLE IV - INVENTORY OF STREAMFLOW MAINTENANCE DAMS

Dam Location	District	Built/Owned	Maintenance	Summer Water Release
CLASS A (See FSM 7511.1)				
1. Buck Island Lake	Pacific	Under FPC 2101		1.0 + others
2. Dicks Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	1.0 CFS
3. Fallen Leaf Lake	Lake Valley	U.S.F.S. 1934	U.S.F.S.	Spec.Coop.Agreement
4. Fontanillis Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	No Data
5. Gilmore Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1954	Dept. F&G	1.0 CFS
6. Heather Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1951	Dept. F&G	.75 CFS
7. Island Lake	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1937	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
8. Ralston Lake	Lake Valley	Mt. Ralston Club	U.S.F.S.	No Data
9. Rockbound Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1955	U.S.F.S.	1.75 CFS
10. Round Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1953	U.S.F.S.	1.25 CFS
11. Schmidell Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1950	U.S.F.S.	1.00 CFS
12. Spider Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G	U.S.F.S.	.75 CFS
13. Stoney Ridge Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1949	U.S.F.S.*	1.25 CFS
14. Twin Lake (Lower) L.	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1934	Dept. F&G	1.25 CFS
15. Twin Lake (Upper) L.	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1934	Dept. F&G	1.25 CFS
16. Middle Velma Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1950	Dept. F&G	.50 CFS
17. Winnemucca Lake	Amador	Dept. F&G 1953	Dept. F&G	1.00 CFS
18. Wrights Lake	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1936	Dept. F&G	.50 CFS.

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

TABLE IV - INVENTORY OF STREAMFLOW MAINTENANCE DAMS

Dam Location	District	Built/Owned	Maintenance	Summer Water Release
CLASS B (See FSM 7511.1)				
19. American Lake	Lake Valley	U.S.F.S. 1941	U.S.F.S.	**
20. Azure Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	No Data
21. Barrett Lake	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1941	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
22. Crag Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1949	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
23. Clyde Lake	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1937	Dept. F&G	.50 CFS
24. Dardanelles Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1953	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
25. Highland Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1955	Dept. F&G	.50 CFS
26. Lake of the Woods	Lake Valley	U.S.F.S. 1936	U.S.F.S.	**
27. Lawrence Lake	Pacific	U.S.F.S. 1941	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
28. Lois Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1960	Dept. F&G	.50 CFS
29. Lyons Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1952	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
30. Ropi Lake	Lake Valley	U.S.F.S. 1936 & 1942	U.S.F.S.	**
31. Showers Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1955	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
32. Smith Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G 1952	Dept. F&G	.25 CFS
33. Susie Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1951	?	.50 CFS
34. Toem Lake	Lake Valley	U.S.F.S. 1942	U.S.F.S.	**
35. Lower Velma Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	No Data

** Total of 4 CFS Released from these lakes into the South Fork of the American River.

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST
TABLE IV - INVENTORY OF STREAMFLOW MAINTENANCE DAMS

Dam Location	District	Built/Owned	Maintenance	Summer Water Release
CLASS C (See FSM 7511.1)				
36. Miller Lake (Weir-fish control)	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G 1949	Dept. F&G	N.S.
37. Pearl Lake	Pacific	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	N.A.
38. Richardson Lake	Lake Valley	Dept. F&G	Dept. F&G	N.A.
LAKE-LEVEL MAINTENANCE				
39. Long Lake	Amador	Dept. F&G 1963	Dept. F&G	N.A.
40. Black Rock Lake	Amador	Dept. F&G 1963	Dept. F&G	N.A.
41. Pardoe Lake	Amador	Dept. F&G 1963	Dept. F&G	N.A.
42. Shriner Lake	Amador	Dept. F&G 1963	Dept. F&G	N.A.

** Total of 4 CFS released from these lakes into the South Fork of the American River.

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

NAME	TRIBUTARY TO:	Miles GOV'T.	Miles PVT.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos.Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
1. MIDDLE FORK OF THE AMERICAN RIVER DRAINAGE								
M.F. American	American	11.9	7.0	18.9	KOK, RT, BN, EB	NR	Georgetown	
Otter Creek	M.F. American	7.0	4.2	11.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Missouri Can.	Otter Cr.	2.8	.2	3.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
1st Otter Cr.	Otter Cr.	.3	.2	.5	RT	NR	Georgetown	
2nd Otter Cr.	Otter Cr.	.3	.2	.5	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Jesse Can.	M.F. American	.6	-	.6	?	?	Georgetown	
Brushy Can.	M.F. American	1.4	.7	2.1	RT	NR	Georgetown	
N.Br.Brushy C.	Brushy Canyon	-	1.4	1.4	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Mid.Br. " C.	Brushy Canyon	-	.8	.8	RT	NR	Georgetown	
S.Br. " C.	Brushy Canyon	-	1.2	1.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Chipmunk Cr.	M.F. American	.8	1.6	2.4	?	?	Georgetown	
Rubicon R.	M.F. American	49.9	17.9	67.8	RT,BN,EB	NR	Geo.& Pacific	Fishing Good Extreme bank erosion
Pilot Creek	Rubicon	5.6	13.3	18.9	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	Good Fishery
Deep Canyon	Pilot Creek	-	.3	.3	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Bacon Canyon	Pilot Creek	-	.3	.3	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Mutton Canyon	Pilot Creek	-	.3	.3	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Ballard Ravine	Pilot Creek	-	.3	.3	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Ruby Canyon	Pilot Creek	-	.2	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

NAME	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Honey Creek	Pilot Creek	-	.4	.4	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Plum Creek	Pilot Creek	.1	.3	.4	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Long Canyon	Rubicon River	8.4	5.6	14.0	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Wallace Canyon	Long Canyon	6.4	3.0	9.4	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
N.Wallace Canyon	Long Canyon	2.0	1.2	3.2	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
S.Wallace Canyon	Long Canyon	.2	1.8	2.0	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
N.F.Long Canyon	Long Canyon	2.8	3.8	6.6	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
S.F.Long Canyon	Long Canyon	5.5	1.6	7.1	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Big Grizzly Can.	Rubicon River	4.2	2.8	7.0	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Little Grizzly	Rubicon River	.8	.9	1.7	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Pigeon Roost C.	Rubicon River	.7	-	.7	?	?	Georgetown	
S.F.Rubicon R.	Rubicon River	14.0	2.0	16.0	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
South Creek	S.F.Rubicon R.	1.4	-	1.4	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Gerle Creek	S.F.Rubicon R.	7.0	4.4	11.4	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Rocky Basin Cr.	Gerle Creek	.5	1.5	2.0	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Dellar Creek	Gerle Creek	-	1.4	1.4	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Barts Creek	Gerle Creek	.8	1.4	2.2	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Jerretts Creek	Gerle Creek	1.6	.2	1.8	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Stoney Creek	Rubicon River	.6	.6	1.2	RT	NR	Pacific	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos.Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Deer Creek	Rubicon River	4.0	-	4.0	?	?	Pacific	
Little Deer Cr.	Deer Creek	1.6	-	?	?	?	Pacific	
Charles Creek	Deer Creek	1.0	-	1.0	?	?	Pacific	
Long John Creek	Rubicon R.	.5	.5	1.0	?	?	Georgetown	
Mountain Meadow	Rubicon R.	.5	1.0	1.5	?	?	Pacific	
Cottonwood Creek	Rubicon R.	1.0	-	1.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Greyhorse Creek	Rubicon R.	.3	.5	.8	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Little McKinstry Meadow	Rubicon River	1.0	.5	1.5	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Miller Creek	Rubicon River	1.1	.4	1.5	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Phipps Creek	Rubicon River	3.4	-	3.4	RT	NR	Pacific	
2. SOUTH FORK OF THE AMERICAN RIVER								
S.F. American	American	44.8	13.2	58.0	RT,BN	S	Georgetown, Pacific & Placerville 18,00 RTC	1967
Weber Creek	S.F.American	.3	-	.3	RT,BN,SMB	NR	Placerville	
Rock Creek	S.F.American	8.4	4.8	13.2	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	Good early in season.
Traverse Creek	Rock Creek	.8	-	.8	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
One Eye Creek	Rock Creek	1.2	.2	2.0	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Bear Creek	Traverse Cr.	1.6	-	1.6	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Hog Canyon	Bear Creek	.6	-	.6	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Rock Canyon Cr.	Traverse Cr.	.8	1.8	2.6	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Whaler Creek	Rock Creek	2.8	7.0	9.8	RT,BN	NR	Good BN fishery-saw no RT Has good reproduction.	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Ditch Canyon	Rock Creek	1.2	.2	1.4	?	NR	Georgetown	
Slate Canyon	Whaler Creek	1.4	.3	1.7	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Ballarat Canyon	Whaler Creek	.8	.2	1.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Sailor Ravine	Whaler Creek	1.2	.8	2.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Bald Mt. Canyon	Rock Creek	1.2	1.6	2.8	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Al Brass Canyon	Rock Creek	.2	.8	1.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Canyon Creek Fork of Rock Creek	Rock Creek	1.4	1.3	2.7	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Tobacco Gulch	Rock Creek	-	.2	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Little Silver Cr.	Rock Creek	.7	.8	1.5	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Slab Creek	S.F.American	5.6	7.0	12.6	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	Excellent fishing.
Yankee John Cr.	Slab Creek	1.2	-	1.2	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Dark Canyon	Slab Creek	.2	-	.2	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Water Canyon	Slab Creek	.2	-	.3	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Soapweed Canyon	Slab Creek	.2	-	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Lost Canyon	Slab Creek	.2	-	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Cement Ravine	Slab Creek	-	.2	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Texas Ravine	Slab Creek	.2	-	.2	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Gappis Creek	Slab Creek	1.4	-	1.4	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Brush Creek	S.F.American	710	-	7.0	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	Good Fishery.

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Incline Creek	Brush Creek	.8	-	.8	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Gasparini Creek	Brush Creek	.5	-	.5	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Brooks Creek	Brush Creek	.3	-	.3	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown	
Silver Creek	S.F.American	15.4	4.2	19.6	RT,BN	NR	Georgetown & Pacific	Excellent fly fishing.
Round Tent Canyon	Silver Creek	4.0	-	4.0	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Jaybird Canyon	Silver Creek	2.8	-	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Sugar Pine Creek	Silver Creek	1.0	-	1.0	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Onion Creek	Silver Creek	.1	1.5	1.6	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Davis Creek	Silver Creek	.3	1.2	1.5	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Bear Creek	Silver Creek	.2	.3	.5	RT	NR	Georgetown	
Little Silver Cr.	Silver Creek	1.4	4.4	5.8	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Hunters Vly Cr.	Little Silver C.	-	1.2	1.2	RT	NR	Pacific	
Tells Creek	Silver Creek	4.4	2.8	7.2	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Cheese Camp Cr.	Tells Creek	.3	2.6	2.9	RT	NR	Pacific	
Big Bassi Fork	Silver Creek	8.4	2.8	11.2	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Jones Fork	Silver Creek	11.2	4.2	15.4	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Bosworth Meadow	Silver Creek	.5	2.0	2.5	RT	NR	Pacific	
S.F.Silver Creek	Silver Creek	9.0	11.2	20.2	RT,BN	2500 RTC	Pacific	
Lyons Creek	S.F.Silver Cr.	4.2	1.6	5.8	RT,BN	NR	Pacific	
Iowa Canyon	S.F.American	4.1	.2	4.3	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Long Canyon	S.F.American	4.2	-	4.2	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Esmeralda Canyon	S.F.American	.3	-	.3	?	?	Placerville	
Soldier Creek	S.F.American	.2	-	.2	RT	NR	Pacific	
Ogleby Canyon	S.F.American	.2	-	.2	?	?	Placerville	
Plum Creek	S.F.American	3.8	2.8	6.6	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Bull Creek	S.F.American	1.4	-	1.4	?	?	Placerville	
Mill Creek	S.F.American	1.0	.5	1.5	RT	NR	Placerville	
Alder Creek	S.F.American	8.4	5.6	14.0	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
North Creek	Alder Creek	-	1.4	1.4	?	?	Placerville	
Light Canyon	Alder Creek	-	.3	.3	RT	NR	Placerville	
Screech Owl Can.	Alder Creek	.2	-	.2	?	?	Placerville	
Carpenter Creek	S.F.American	-	1.2	1.2	RT	NR	Placerville	
Silver F.of Am.	S.F.American	17.6	2.8	20.4	RT,BT,CT	24,000 RTC	Placerville	
Beanville Creek	Silver F.of Am.	2.2	.3	2.5	RT	NR	Placerville	
Middle Creek	Silver F.of Am.	1.2	-	1.2	RT	NR	Placerville	
Long Canyon	Silver F.of Am.	3.0	1.5	4.5	RT	NR	Placerville	
Gerard Creek	Silver F.of Am.	1.0	.5	1.5	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Hells Delight Cr.	Silver F.of Am.	.3	.7	1.0	RT	NR	Placerville	
Bark Shanty Can.	Silver F.of Am.	.7	1.8	2.5	RT	NR	Placerville	
Mule Canyon	Silver F.of Am.	2.3	1.2	3.5	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos.Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
3. COSUMNES RIVER DRAINAGE								
N.F. Cosumnes R.	Cosumnes River	21.0	4.2	25.2	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Camp Creek	N.F.Cosumnes R.	25.8	2.8	28.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Park Creek	Camp Creek	1.6	2.0	3.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Stonebreaker Cr.	Camp Creek	3.4	-	3.4	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Diamond Creek	Camp Creek	1.4	.2	1.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Snow Creek	Camp Creek	3.5	-	2.5	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Big Canyon	N.F.Cosumnes R.	2.8	-	2.8	RT	NR	Cosumnes	
Long Canyon	Big Canyon	1.6	-	1.6	?	?	Cosumnes	
N.F. Park Creek	Park Creek	1.5	2.8	4.3	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Baltic Creek	Camp Creek	1.0	-	1.0	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Dennis Canyon	Camp Creek	.5	-	.5	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Dark Canyon	Camp Creek	-	.6	.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Bear Meadow Creek	N.F.Cosumnes R.	.6	-	.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Van Horn Creek	N.F.Cosumnes R.	2.8	-	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	Good BN Fishery
Steely F.Cosumnes	N.F.Cosumnes R.	9.8	-	9.8	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Clear Creek	Steely F.Cos.R.	1.0	2.0	3.0	?	?	Cosumnes	
Salt Rock Creek	Steely F.Cos.R.	.8	-	.8	?	?	Cosumnes	
N.Steely Creek	Steely F.Cos.R.	5.0	.2	5.2	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
S.Steely Creek	Steely F.Cos.R.	4.2	-	4.2	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Nigger Canyon	Mule Canyon	1.7	.3	2.0	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Martin Creek	Silver F.of Am.	1.1	.4	1.5	RT	NR	Placerville	
N.Tragedy Creek	Silver F.of Am.	3.6	.2	3.8	RT,BN	NR	Placerville.	
Sherman Canyon	N.Tragedy Creek	5.0	-	5.0	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Willow Flat Cr.	Sherman Canyon	2.6	.6	3.2	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Caples Creek	Silver F.of Am.	9.5	.6	10.1	RT,BN,CT	NR	Placerville & Amador	
Hay Flat Creek	Caples Creek	3.0	-	3.0	RT,BN,EB	NR	Placerville & Amador	
Martin Meadow	Silver F.of Am.	1.0	-	1.0	RT	NR	Amador	
Station Creek	S.F. American	2.8	-	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Forni Creek	S.F. American	1.5	-	1.5	RT	?	Placerville	
Sciots Creek	S.F. American	.5	-	.5	?	?	Placerville	Water Temperature too warm (70°)
Strawberry Creek	S.F. American	5.6	1.2	6.8	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Cody Creek	Strawberry Cr.	3.0	-	3.0	RT	NR	Placerville	
Rocky Canyon	S.F. American R.	1.0	-	1.0	?	?	Placerville	
Pyramid Creek	S.F. American R.	3.8	-	3.8	RT,BN,EB	1500	Placerville	
Sayles Creek	S.F. American R.	4.2	-	4.2	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Bryan Creek	S.F.American R.	.5	-	.5	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Aspen Creek	S.F.American R.	.5	-	.5	RT.BM	NR	Placerville	
Huckleberry Flat Creek	S.F.American R.	1.0	1.0	2.0	RT,BN	NR	Placerville	
Audrain Creek	S.F.American R.	.1	.4	5.0	RT,BN,EB	NR	Placerville	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Miles Gov't.	Miles Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos.Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
M.F. Cosumnes R.	Steely F.Cos.R.	26.6	2.0	28.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes & Amador	
Sopiago Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	2.8	-	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Dogtown Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	12.4	1.2	13.6	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Mid. Dry Creek	Dogtown Creek	2.9	.4	3.3	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Simpson Gulch	Middle Dry Cr.	1.5	-	1.5	RT,BN	NR	Cosumnes	
McKinney Creek	Dogtown Creek	1.0	2.0	3.0	?	?	Cosumnes	
PiPi Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	1.8	-	1.8	?	?	Cosumnes	
Twin Gulch	M.F. Cosumnes	1.5	-	1.5	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Shingle Mill Cr.	M.F. Cosumnes	.4	1.8	2.2	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Cat Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	6.8	-	6.8	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Dark Canyon	Cat Creek	.5	-	.5	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Loggers Del.Can.	Cat Creek	.5	-	.5	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Sugar Pine Can.	Cat Creek	.8	-	.8	?	?	Cosumnes	
Prothro Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	1.8	-	1.8	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Mehrten Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	.2	-	.2	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Horse Canyon	M.F. Cosumnes	1.6	-	1.6	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Peddler Creek	M.F. Cosumnes	.2	-	.2	BN	NR	Cosumnes	
Anderson Canyon	M.F. Cosumnes	2.8	-	2.8	BN	NR	Cosumnes	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos.Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
4. MOLELUMNE RIVER DRAINAGE								
N.F. Mokelumne R.	Mokelumne R.	20.1	.8	20.9	RT,BN	S	Amador	8,000 RTC
Tiger Creek	N.F.Mokelumne	1.4	-	1.4	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Panther Creek	N.F.Mokelumne	.7	-	.7	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
W.Panther Creek	N.F.Mokelumne	2.8	.7	3.5	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
E.Panther Creek	N.F.Mokelumne	4.2	.3	4.5	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Bear River	N.F.Mokelumne	12.6	1.5	14.1	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Beaver Creek	Bear River	1.4	1.4	2.8	RT	NR	Amador	
Henley Canyon	Bear River	.4	.6	1.0	?	?	Amador	
Rattlesnake Cr.	Bear River	.6	.7	1.3	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Little Bear R.	Bear River	1.4	.3	1.7	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Sugar Pine Creek	Bear River	1.4	-	1.4	?	?	Amador	
Devils Lake Cr.	Bear River	1.4	-	1.4	RT,EB	NR	Amador	
Tragedy Creek	Bear River	6.8	.2	7.0	RT	NR	Amador	
W.Br.Tragedy Cr.	Bear River	2.8	1.0	3.8	RT	NR	Amador	
Cole Creek	N.F. Mokelumne	12.6	2.8	15.4	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Tanglefoot Can.	N.F. Mokelumne	4.2	-	4.2	?	?	Amador	
Fourth of July Can.	N.F. Mokelumne	1.4	-	1.4	?	?	Amador	
Longlake Creek	N.F.Mokelumne	5.6	-	5.6	?	?	Amador	
Summit City Cr.	N.F.Mokelumne	5.6	-	5.6	?	?	Amador	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary To:	Gov't.	Pvt	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Grouse Creek	Summit City	1.5	-	1.5	?	?	Amador	
Devils Corral Cr.	Summit City	.6	.2	.8	RT,BN,EB	NR	Amador	
Horse Canyon	Summit City	1.4	-	1.4	?	?	Amador	
Deadwood Canyon	N.F.Mokelumne R.	2.9	-	2.9	RT	NR	Amador	
Snow Canyon	N.F.Mokelumne R.	1.4	.2	1.6	RT	NR	Amador	
Deer Creek	N.F.Mokelumne R.	4.4	1.6	6.0	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
Blue Creek	N.F.Mokelumne R.	1.2	1.6	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Amador	
5. LAKE TAHOE AND UPPER TRUCKEE RIVER DRAINAGE								
McKinney Creek	Lake Tahoe	.7	1.1	1.8	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	
General Creek	Lake Tahoe	2.8	4.8	7.6	RT	NR	Lake Valley	
Meeks Creek	Lake Tahoe	4.1	4.8	5.5	RT	NR	Lake Valley	
Lonley Creek	Lake Tahoe	-	.2	.2	RT	NR	Lake Valley	
Rubicon Creek	Lake Tahoe	.3	.6	.9	?	?	Lake Valley	
Cascade Creek	Lake Tahoe	.8	.2	1.0	RT	NR	Lake Valley	
Tallac Creek	Lake Tahoe	2.6	.2	2.8	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	
Taylor Creek	Lake Tahoe	1.2	-	1.2	RT,BN	6,000	Lake Valley	Spawning area for Lake Tahoe KOK run.
Upper Truckee R.	Lake Tahoe	6.0	2.8	8.8	RT,BN,CT	6,000	Lake Valley	
Angora Creek	Upper Truckee R.	2.0	.3	3.1	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	
Grass L. Creek	Upper Truckee R.	2.8	.3	3.1	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	
Big Meadows Cr.	Upper Truckee R.	2.2	.5	2.7	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	

TABLE V STREAM INVENTORY

Name	Tributary to:	Gov't.	Pvt.	Total Miles	Fish Species	Nos. Stocked or Natural Reprod.	Ranger District	Remarks
Trout Creek	Upper Truckee R.	5.6	-	5.6	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	KOK stocked here to develop spawning area for Lake Tahoe, little success.
Heavenly Vly Cr.	Trout Creek	-	.3	.3	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	
Cold Creek	Trout Creek	.8	4.2	5.0	RT,BN	NR	Lake Valley	KOK also stocked here. Little success.
Saxon Creek	Trout Creek	5.5	-	5.5	RT	NR	Lake Valley	
Glen Alpine Creek	Fallen Leaf Lake	2.5	1.3	3.8	RT,BN,EB	4,000	Lake Valley	
Eagle Lake Creek	Emerald Bay	2.6	-	2.6				

TABLE VI - CLUBS AND GROUPS INTERESTED IN HABITAT MANAGEMENT ON THE ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

Club or Group	Ranger District	Primary Interest Related to Wildlife Management
1. El Dorado County Board of Supervisors	All Districts	Either-Sex hunting regulations
2. El Dorado Rod & Gun Club	All Districts	Habitat Management
3. True Sportsman's Club	Amador	Habitat Management
4. South Tahoe Rod & Gun Club	Lake Valley	Habitat Management
5. Soil Conservation Service	All Districts	Habitat Management
6. Cattlemen's Assn.	All Districts	Predator Control and Habitat Management
7. Stockton Sportsman's Club	All Districts	Habitat Management
8. Mount Ralston Club	All Districts	Fish Planting
9. County Planning Commissions	All Districts	Habitat Management
10. Amador County Board	Amador	Either-Sex hunting regulations
11. Alpine County Board of Supervisors	Amador	Either-Sex hunting regulations

TABLE VII

Required streamflow releases for Placer County Water Agency's FPC #2079, Sacramento Municipal Utilities District's FPC #2101 and Pacific Gas and Electric Company's project #137 in the Mokelumne River Drainage (license #184, Pacific Gas and Electric Company's South Fork of the American River Project, contains no release requirements; correction of this deficiency is currently under study preparatory to re-licensing in 1972).

1. Placer County Water Agency. (FPC #2079, Middle Fork of the American River Project.)

Reservoir or Diversion	Forecasted Runoff to Folsom Reservoir in Acre Feet 1/	Streamflow in Cubic Feet per second
a. French Meadows Dam	1,000,000 or more	8, at all times
	Less than 1,000,000	4, at all times
b. Hell Hole Dam	1,000,000 or more	20, June 1 thru July 25 15, July 26 thru Aug.5 10, Aug.6 thru Oct.31 14, Nov.1 thru Jan.31 20, Feb.1 thru May 31
	Less than 1,000,000	8, June 1 thru Dec.31 6, Jan.1 thru Mar.25 8, Mar.26 thru May 31
c. South Long Canyon Diversion Dam	1,000,000 or more	5, or the natural flow, whichever is less
	Less than 1,000,000	2-1/2, or the natural flow, whichever is less
d. North Long Canyon Diversion Dam	Any forecast	2, or the natural flow, whichever is less
Ralston Afterbay Dam	1,000,000 or more	23, or the natural flow, whichever is less
	Less than 1,000,000	12, or the natural flow, whichever is less
e. Oxbow Powerplant to provide in Middle Fork of American River below confluence with North Fork of the Middle Fork	Any Forecast	75, year-round

2. Sacramento Municipal Utilities District. (FPC #2101, Upper American River Project.)

The Licensee shall maintain minimum stream flows below each structure as follows:

(a) In Rubicon River below Rubicon Diversion Dam, six cubic feet per second or the natural flow, whichever is less, plus storage provided by stream flow maintenance dams of the California Department of Fish and Game in Lakes Clyde, Schmidell, Lois, and Middle Velma, at all times.

(b) In Buck Island Creek below Buck Island Reservoir, one cubic foot per second at all times in addition to the storage releases from stream flow maintenance dams of the California Department of Fish and Game in Buck Island, Rockbound, and Highland Lakes as determined by that Department.

(c) In Gerle Creek below Loon Lake, eight cubic feet per second at all times. Gerle Creek below Gerle Creek Diversion 7 cfs May 1 to October 31 and 3 cfs November 1 to April 30.

(d) In South Fork Rubicon River below Robbs Peak Diversion 3 cubic feet per second from May 1 through October 31 and 1 cubic foot per second from November 1 through April 30.

(e) In South Fork Silver Creek below Ice House Dam, ten cubic feet per second from May 1 through October 31 and five cubic feet per second from November 1 through April 30.

(f) In Silver Creek below Union Valley Dam no minimum flow required.

(g) In Silver Creek below Junction Dam and below Camino Diversion Dam, 20 cubic feet per second from May 1 through October 31 and 10 cubic feet per second from November 1 through April 30: Provided, that all stream flows specified above shall be measured at a point not to exceed one-fourth mile below the project structure indicated: Provided further, that when the stream flow forecast for the American River at Fair Oaks, as given by the April 1 bulletin of the California Division of Water Resources, indicates a runoff for the water year of 1,500,000 acre-feet or less, the releases at the points referred to in (d) and (e) above may be continued at the rates of 2.5 cubic feet per second and five cubic feet per second, respectively, throughout the succeeding 12-month period beginning May 1: Provided further, that according to the stream flow forecast for the American River at Fair Oaks as given by the April 1 bulletin of the California Division of Water Resources, the releases at points referred to in (g) above may be modified throughout the succeeding 12-month period beginning May 1 as indicated in the following schedule:

April 1 Forecast of Seasonal Runoff at Fair Oaks in Acre-feet	Release from Control Structures Referred to in (g)	
	May 1 thru Oct. 31 (cfs)	November 1 thru April 30 (cfs)
Less than 2,000,000 but not less than 1,500,000	15	8
Less than 1,500,000 but not less than 1,000,000	10	6
Less than 1,000,000	5	5

In the event that this license is amended to include power development between Loon Lake and Union Valley Reservoirs, minimum water releases below Loon Lake Reservoir will be negotiated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Forest Service, the California Department of Fish and Game and the Licensee for approval by the Commission.

3. Pacific Gas and Electric Company. (FPC # 137 North Fork of the Mokelumne River Project.)

Bear River below Reservoir	4 cfs summer*
	2 cfs winter**
Mokelumne River below Salt Springs	10 cfs summer
	5 cfs winter

If less than 29" of moisture up to May 1 at West Point and at Blue Lakes only winter flows need be maintained.

Cold Creek Diversion - the natural flow but not to exceed 2 cfs all year.

Blue Creek - not less than 2 cfs minimum or natural flow when water is being stored and not less than 2 cfs during summer.

* Summer May 1 - October 31
** Winter Nov. 1 - April 30.

TABLE VIII INVENTORY OF WATER AND POWER PROJECTS

1. Placer County Water Agency, FPC #2079, Middle Fork of the American River.

   a. This power project is located on the Middle Fork of the American River and the Rubicon River.

2. Georgetown Public Utilities District, S.U.P., Stumpy Meadows.

   a. This is a water supply district project located on Pilot Creek.

3. Sacramento Municipal Utilities District, FPC #2101, Upper American River.

   a. This power project is located on Silver Creek and the South Fork of the American River.

4. Pacific Gas and Electric Company, FPC #137 & #184, South Fork of the American and North Fork of the Mokelumne Rivers.

   a. Pacific Gas and Electric Company has two power projects on the Eldorado National Forest. One project is located on the South Fork of the American River and the Silver Fork of the American River (FPC #184). The second power project is located on the North Fork of the Modelumne River (FPC #137).

5. El Dorado Irrigation District.

   a. This water supply project is located on Park and Camp Creeks.

TABLE IX

LAKE DATA

AMADOR RANGER DISTRICT

Note: This data was taken from the files of the California Department of Fish and Game. Not all lakes have been surveyed nor are planimetric drawings available for all lakes.

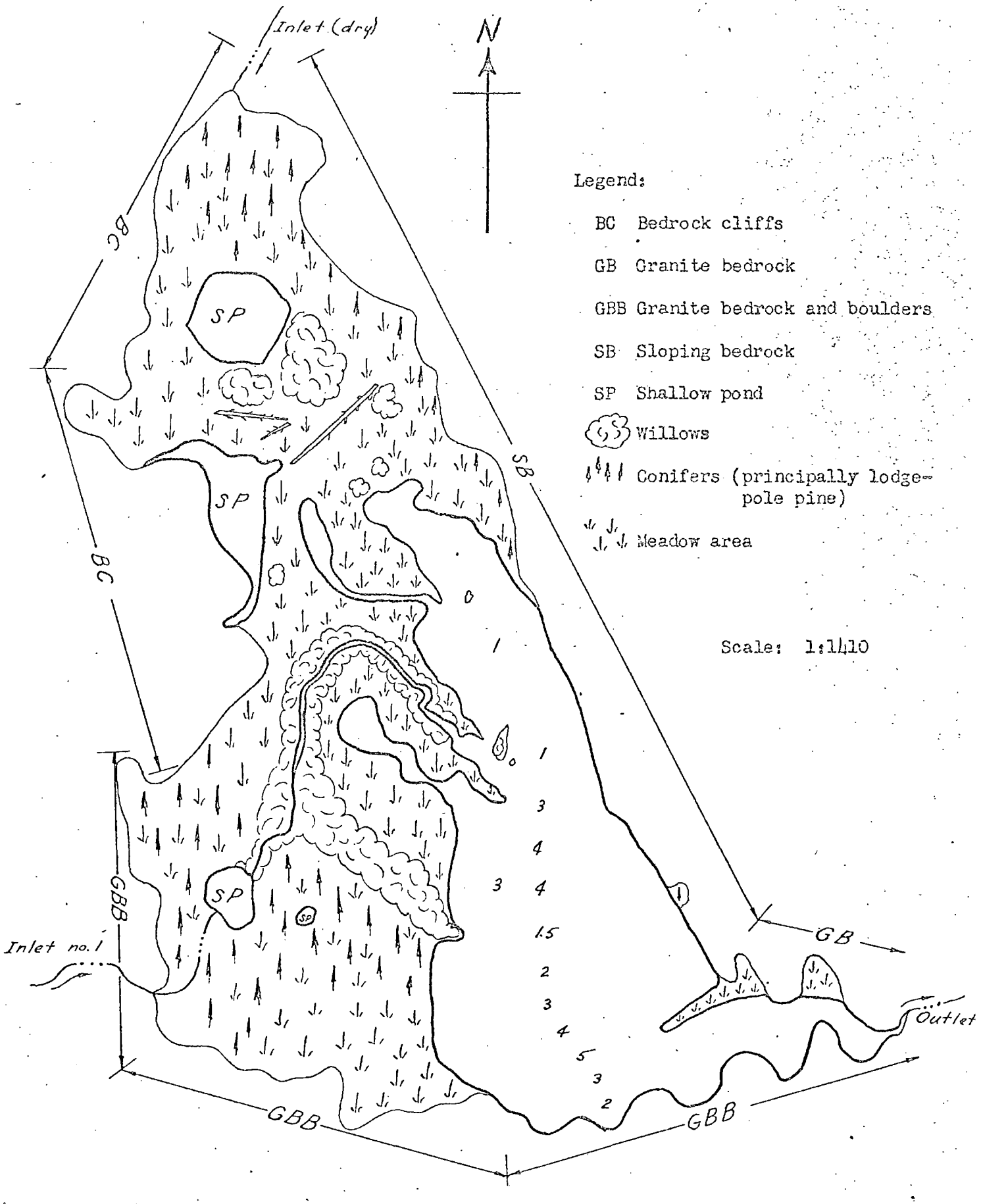
THIS TABLE IS INCOMPLETE. THERE ARE 44 NAMED LAKES OR RESERVOIRS AND 91 UNNAMED LAKES IN THE AMADOR RANGER DISTRICT.

TABLE IX

AMADOR RANGER DISTRICT

Beebee Lake, Lower

This lake has a 2.3 surface acreage. Its maximum depth is five feet with a mud bottom. The fish food production is abundant. There are no spawning areas available. Eastern brook trout have been planted in this lake for several years 1930-38 and 1945-53 but it appears too shallow for the trout to survive the severe winters encountered in this area.



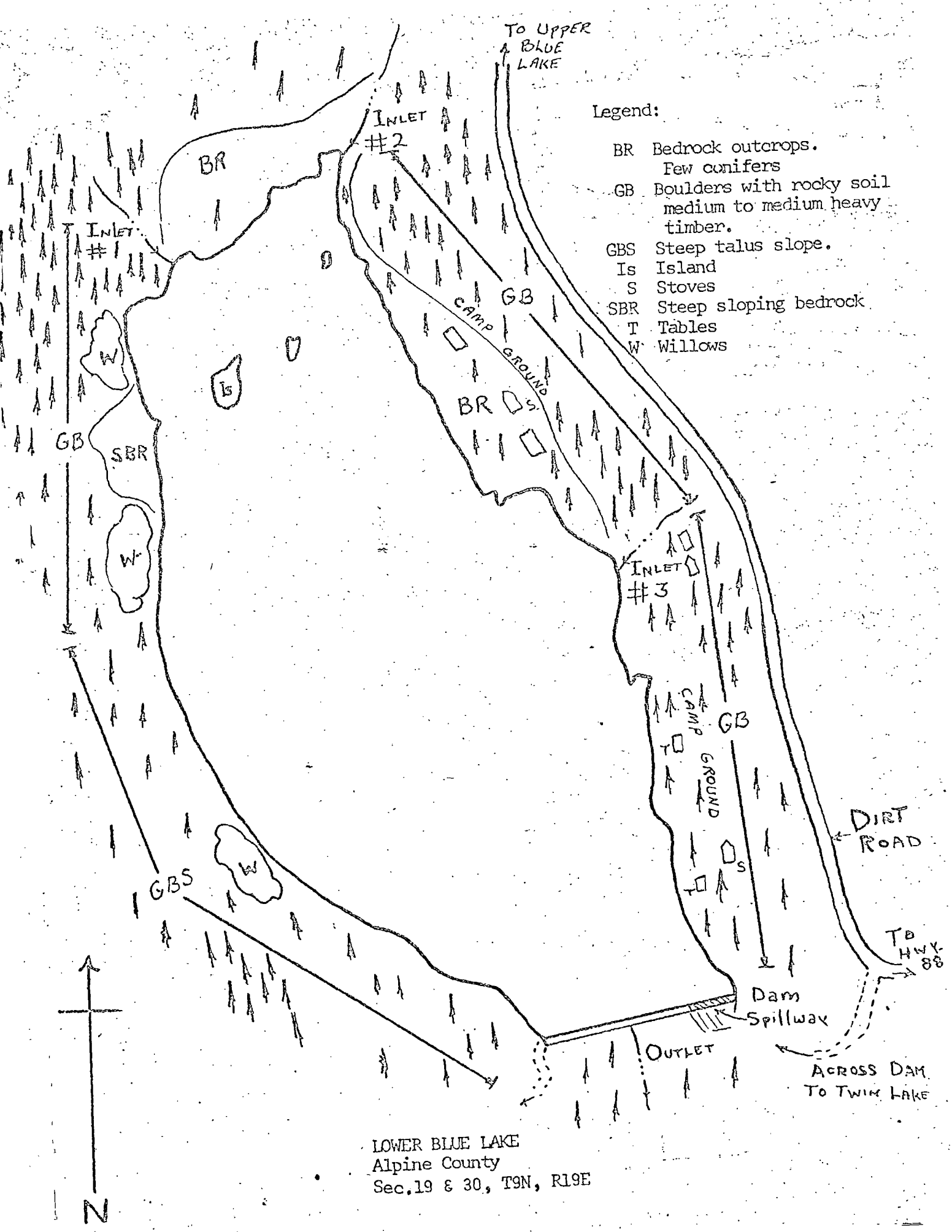
LOWER BEEBE LAKE
Alpine County
Twp. 9N, R18E, Sec. 30

TABLE IX

AMADOR RANGER DISTRICT

Blue Lake, Lower

This lake has a surface acreage of 198 acres. There is a dam on this lake that supplies water to P.G.&E. Project Number 137 on the North Fork of the Mokelumne River. The bottom is mostly sand and mud with a light coating of silt. The maximum depth is 110 feet and the fish food production is fair. There is a small amount of spawning habitat available at the inlet to the lake. This lake contains cutthroat trout and they were first stocked by the California Department of Fish and Game in 1936.



Legend:

BR	Bedrock outcrops. Few conifers
GB	Boulders with rocky soil medium to medium heavy timber.
GBS	Steep talus slope.
Is	Island
S	Stoves
SBR	Steep sloping bedrock
T	Tables
W	Willows

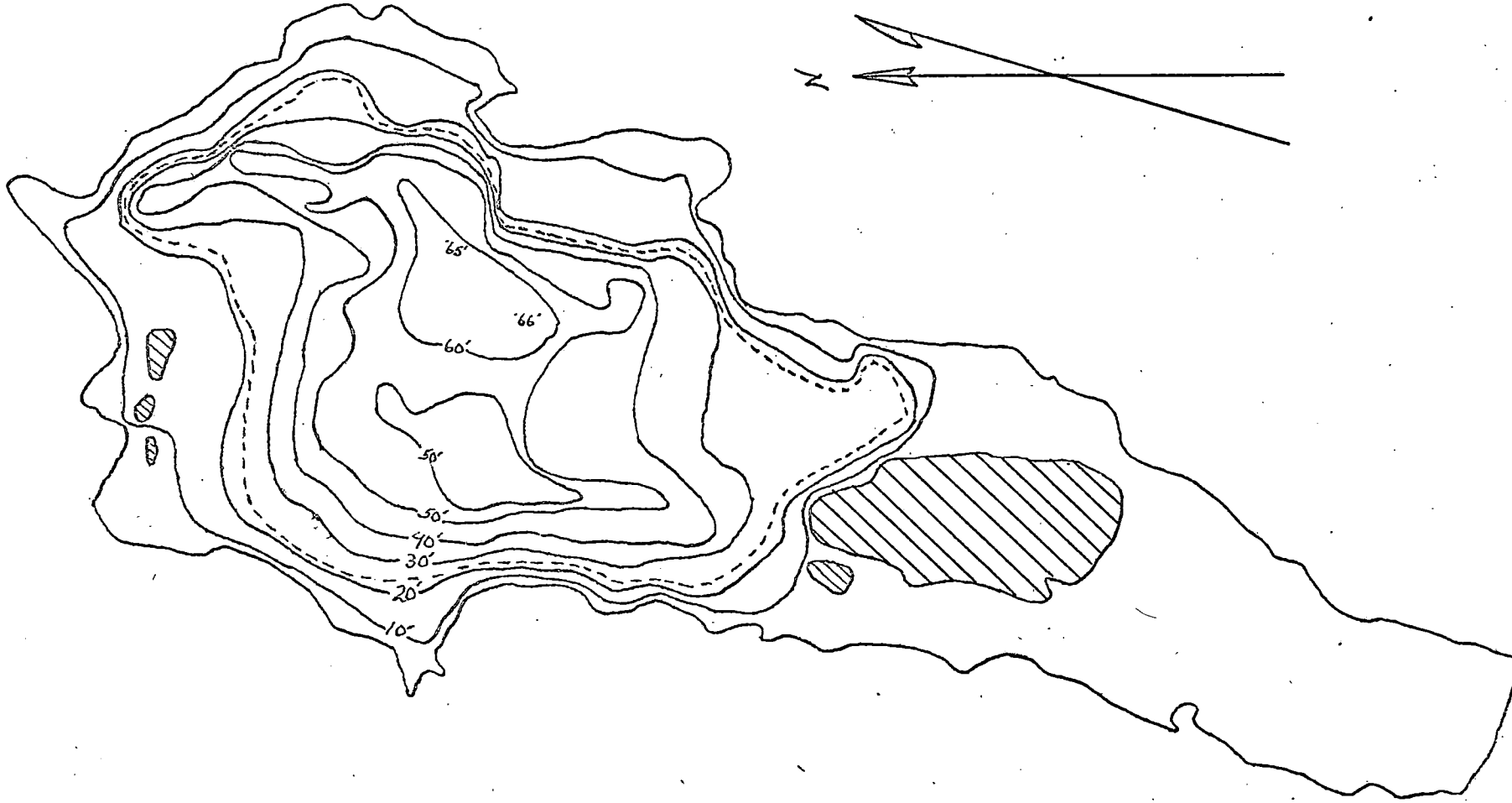
LOWER BLUE LAKE
Alpine County
Sec.19 & 30, T9N, R19E

TABLE IX

AMADOR RANGER DISTRICT

Silver Lake

This lake has a surface acreage of 525 acres and a depth of 66 feet. This lake is part of the P.G.&E. Project Number 184 for the South Fork of the American River. During spring and late summer this reservoir can fluctuate up to 23 feet. During the summer this lake is stocked with rainbow trout catchables.



SILVER LAKE AMADOR CO
SCALE 1"=1100'
-----EST. WATER LEVEL AFTER DRAFT
MAX. DEPTH AFTER DRAFT 43 FEET

TABLE IX

LAKE DATA

GEORGETOWN RANGER DISTRICT

Note: This data was taken from the files of the California Department of Fish and Game. Not all lakes have been surveyed nor are planimetric drawings available for all lakes.

THIS TABLE IS INCOMPLETE. THERE ARE 10 NAMED LAKES OR RESERVOIRS ON THE GEORGETOWN RANGER DISTRICT

TABLE IX

GEORGETOWN RANGER DISTRICT

Lake Edson

This reservoir has 327 surface acres and is currently being stocked with brown trout.

TABLE IX

LAKE DATA

LAKE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Note: This data was taken from the files of the California Department of Fish and Game. Not all lakes have been surveyed nor are planimetric drawings available for all lakes.

THIS TABLE IS INCOMPLETE. THERE ARE 73 NAMED LAKES OR RESERVOIRS AND 50 UNNAMED LAKES ON THE LAKE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT.

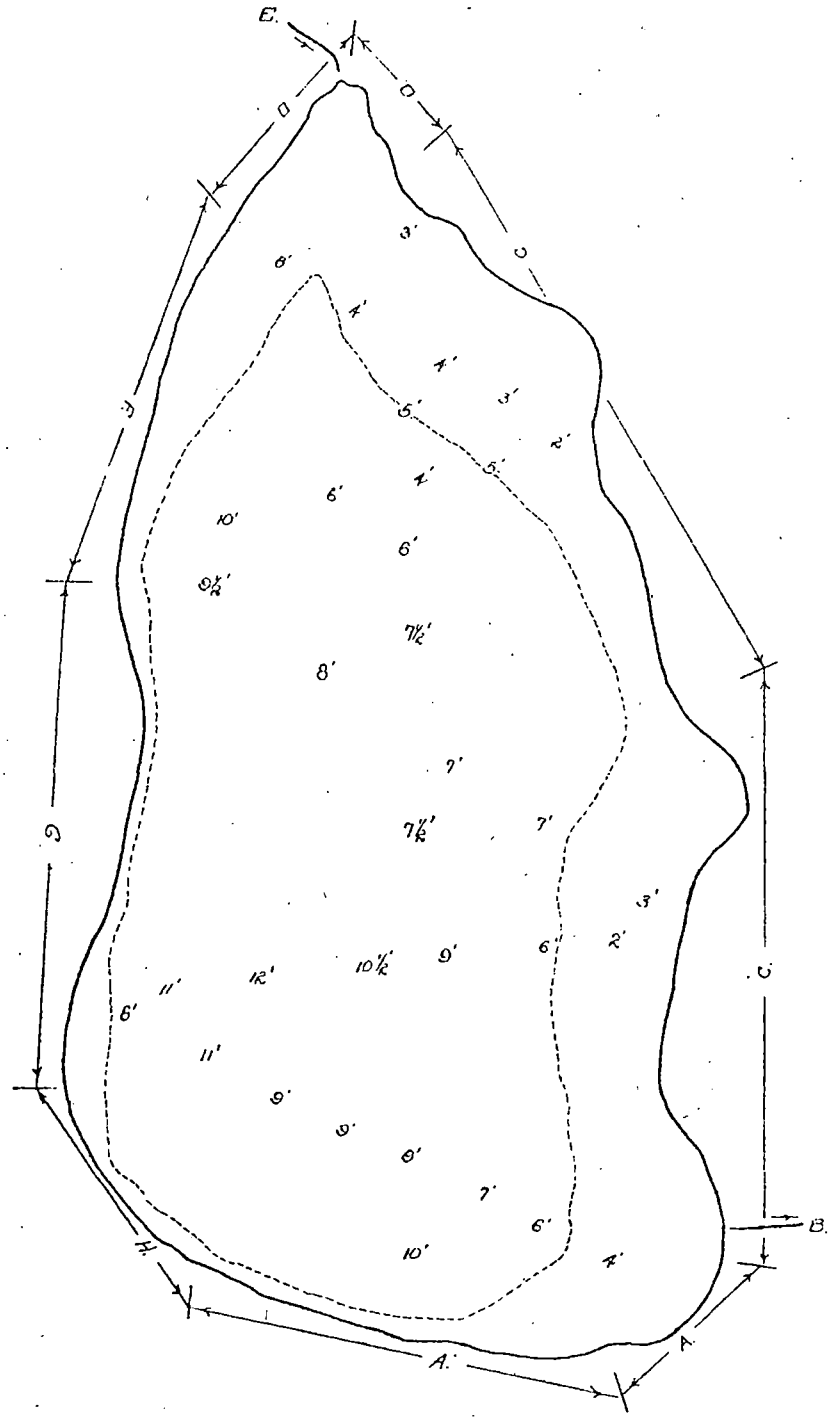
TABLE IX

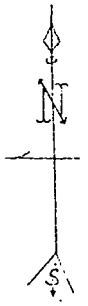
LAKE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Cagwin Lake

This lake has three surface acres, a maximum depth of 12 feet and an average depth of 6.8 feet. The bottom is bedrock covered with silt. Food production appears to be average. There is very limited spawning habitat in the inlet to the lake. This lake was first stocked in 1934 with rainbow trout but has also been stocked with eastern brook.

CAGWIN LAKE
FALLEN LEAF LAKE QUADRANGLE
TWP 12 N, R17E, SEC. 34.





LEGEND:

A. BRUSH - SOME EXPOSED GRANITE.
B. EFFLUENT.
C. PINE AND FIR WITH GRANITE.
D. ALDER AND WILLOW - RATHER DENSE.
E. AFFLUENT.
F. BRUSH WITH PINE.
G. SEMI OPEN GRANITE
H. BRUSH AREA.

---------- INTERPOLATED FIVE FOOT CONTOUR LINE - BASED ON SOUNDINGS MADE 29 JULY, 1950.

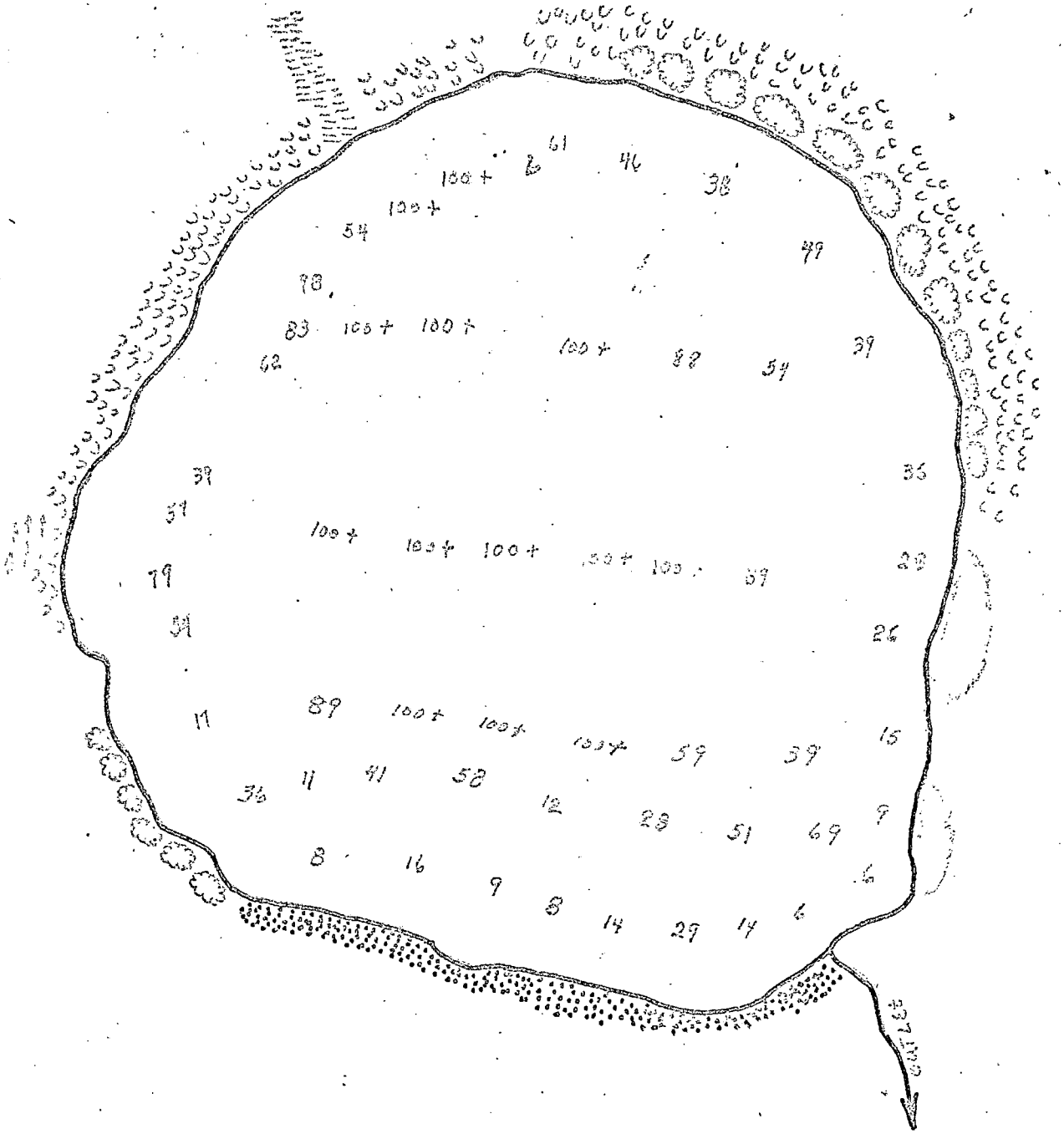
SCALE: 1 : 1,320 0

TABLE IX

LAKE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Gilmore Lake

This lake has 78 surface acres and is over 100 feet deep. The bottom is bedrock, mud, silt, rubble and some sand and gravel. The food production is above average. There are limited spawning areas available. This lake was first stocked in 1930 and has been stocked with rainbow, brown and eastern brook trout. Currently it is being stocked with rainbow trout.



LEGEND:

- Alders
- Conifers
- Granite
- Shrubbery
- Sand
- Talus Slope

100+ shows depth over sounding range of 100 feet.

Scale - aerial photo x 5

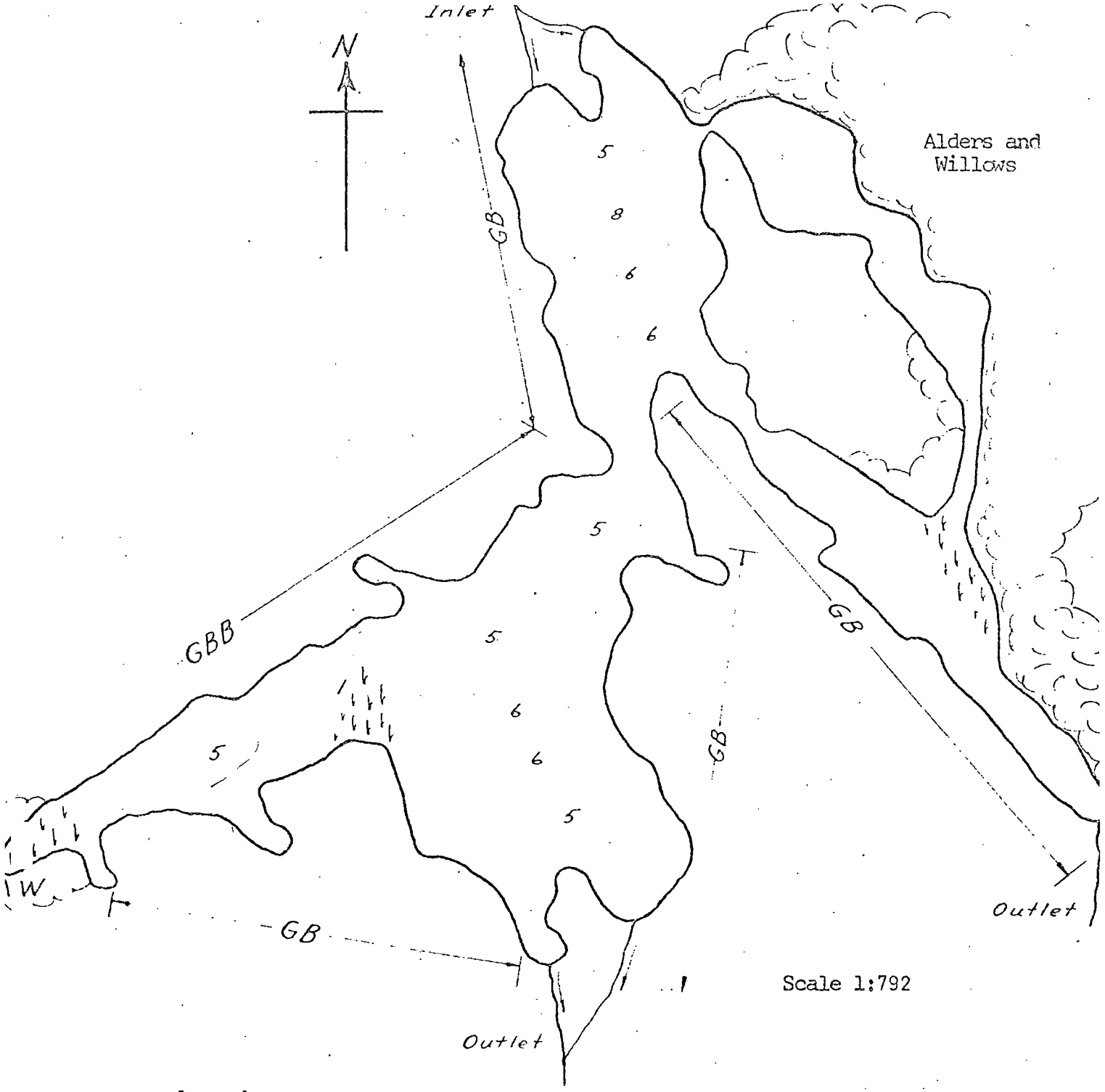
GILMORE LAKE
El Dorado County
T 12 N, R 17 E, Section 9

TABLE IX

LAKE VALLEY RANGER DISTRICT

Pitt Lake

This lake has two surface acres and is eight feet deep. The bottom is mud. Food production is average. Spawning areas are poor. Fish range between six and nine inches long and are eastern brook.



Scale 1:792

Legend:

GB Granite bedrock

GBB Granite bedrock and boulders

Alders and willows

Emergent grass (Carex Sp.)

PITT LAKE
El Dorado County
Twp. 11N, R17E, Sec.5

TABLE IX

LAKE DATA

PACIFIC RANGER DISTRICT

Note: This data was taken from the files of the California Department of Fish and Game. Not all lakes have been surveyed nor are planimetric drawings available for all lakes.

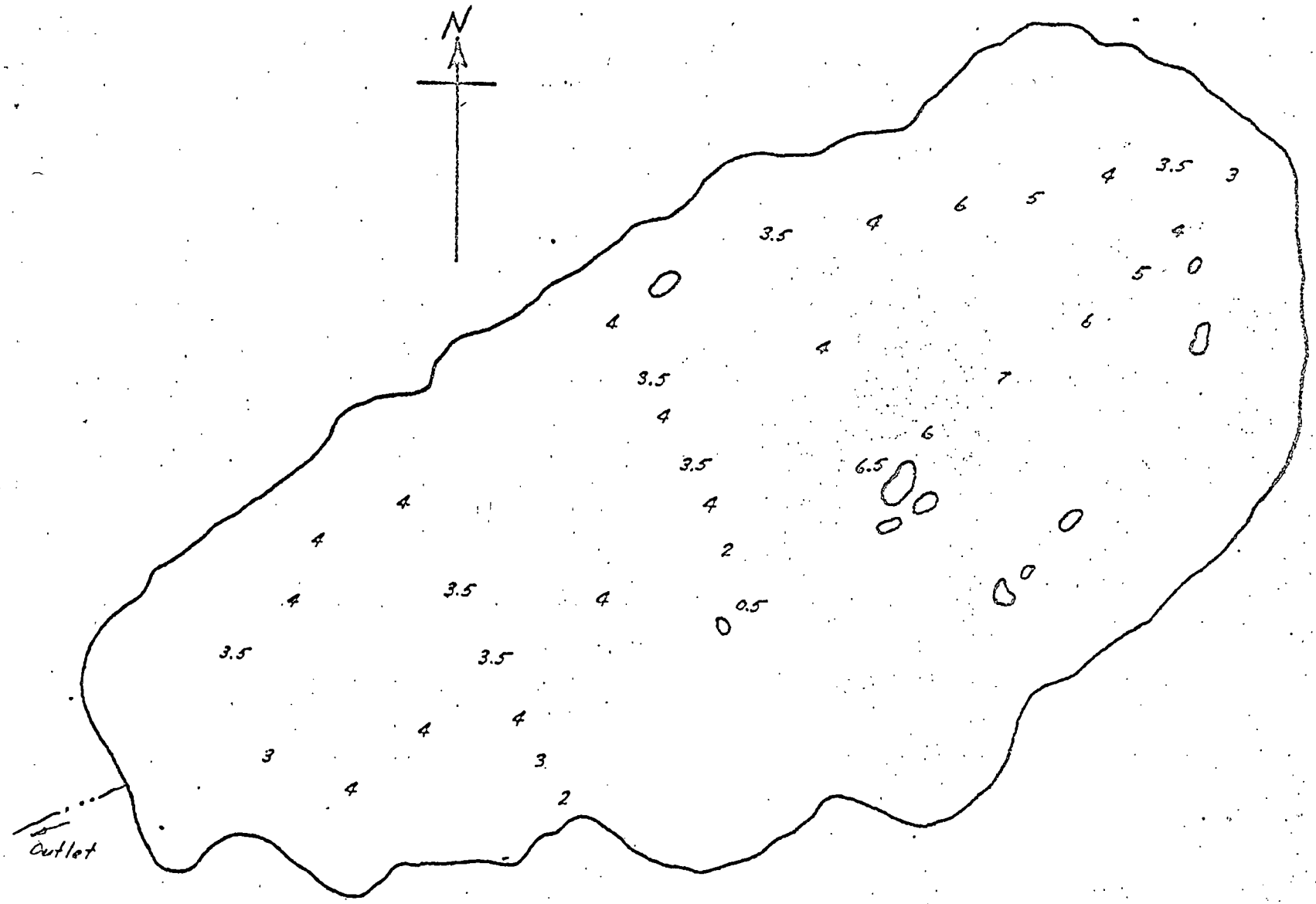
THIS TABLE IS INCOMPLETE. THERE ARE 63 NAMED LAKES OR RESERVOIRS AND 75 UNNAMED LAKES ON THE PACIFIC RANGER DISTRICT.

TABLE IX

PACIFIC RANGER DISTRICT

Bugle Lake

This lake has 10 surface acres and is seven feet deep. The bottom is organic debris over granitic sandy soil. Boulders are common. The food production is above average. There are no spawning areas. This lake was stocked in 1966 with eastern brook trout.



Scale: 1:1584

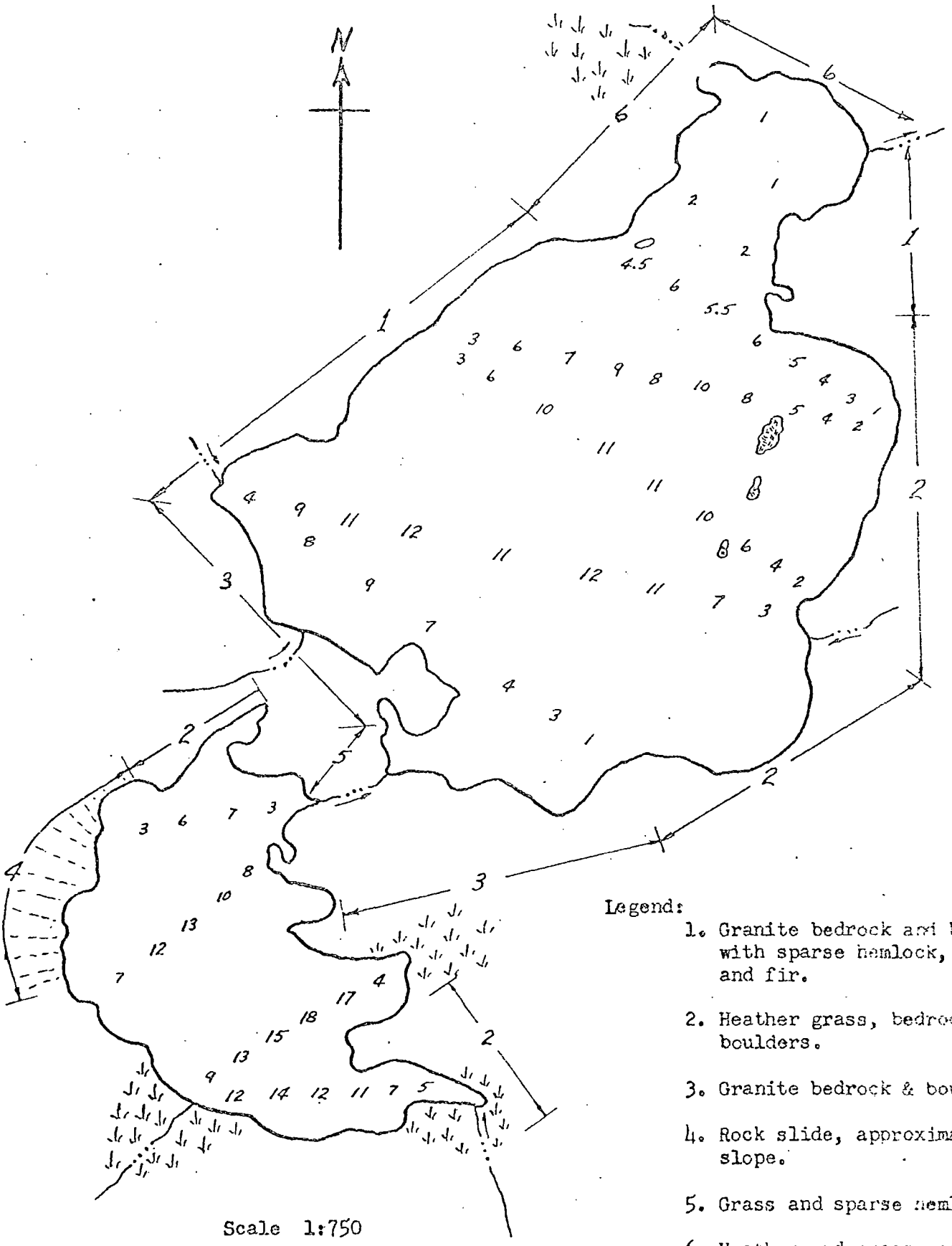
BUGLE LAKE
El Dorado County
Twp. 13N, R15E, Sec.5

TABLE IX

PACIFIC RANGER DISTRICT

Doris Lake

This lake has 10 surface acres. The lower lake is 12 feet deep and the upper lake is 18 feet deep. The spawning areas are limited. In 1966 the fish population was very low. It was stocked with golden trout in 1967.



Scale 1:750

Legend:

1. Granite bedrock and boulders, with sparse hemlock, pine, and fir.
2. Heather grass, bedrock, and boulders.
3. Granite bedrock & boulders.
4. Rock slide, approximately 45° slope.
5. Grass and sparse hemlock
6. Heather and grass meadow area

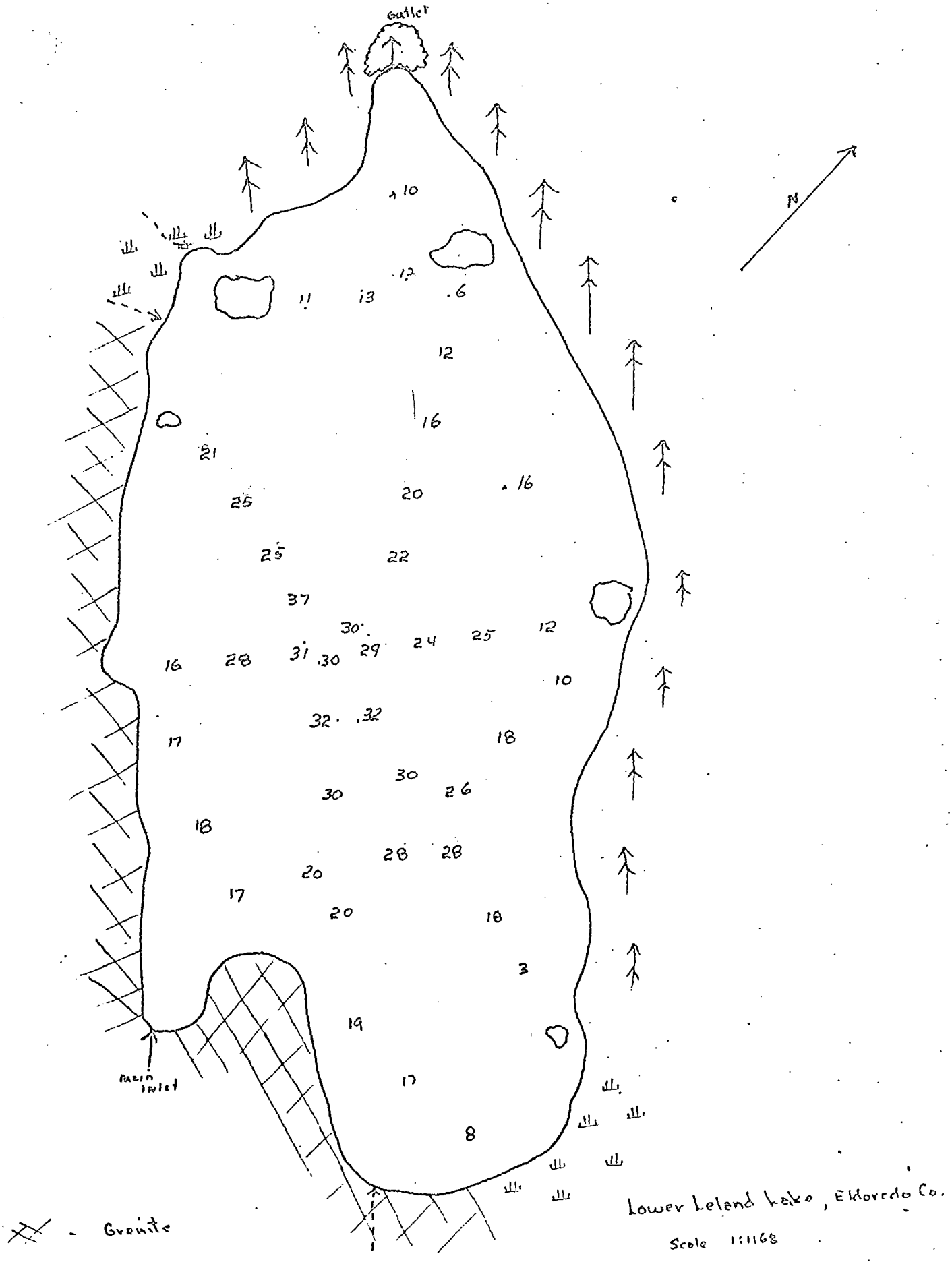
LAKE DORIS
El Dorado County
Twp.12N, R16E, Sec.10

TABLE IX

PACIFIC RANGER DISTRICT

Lower Leland Lake

This lake has eight surface acres and is 32 feet deep. The bottom is silt and organic debris near the outlet and sand and gravel on the east and southeast shore. Food production is below average. There are little or no spawning areas unless in the lake itself. Currently the lake is stocked with golden trout.



Lower Leland Lake, Eldorado Co.

Scale 1:1168

TABLE IX

LAKE DATA

PLACERVILLE RANGER DISTRICT

Note: This data was taken from the files of the California Department of Fish and Game. Not all lakes have been surveyed nor are planimetric drawings available for all lakes.

THIS TABLE IS INCOMPLETE. THERE ARE 6 NAMED LAKES OR RESERVOIRS AND 6 UNNAMED LAKES IN THE PLACERVILLE RANGER DISRICT.

TABLE IX

PLACERVILLE RANGER DISTRICT

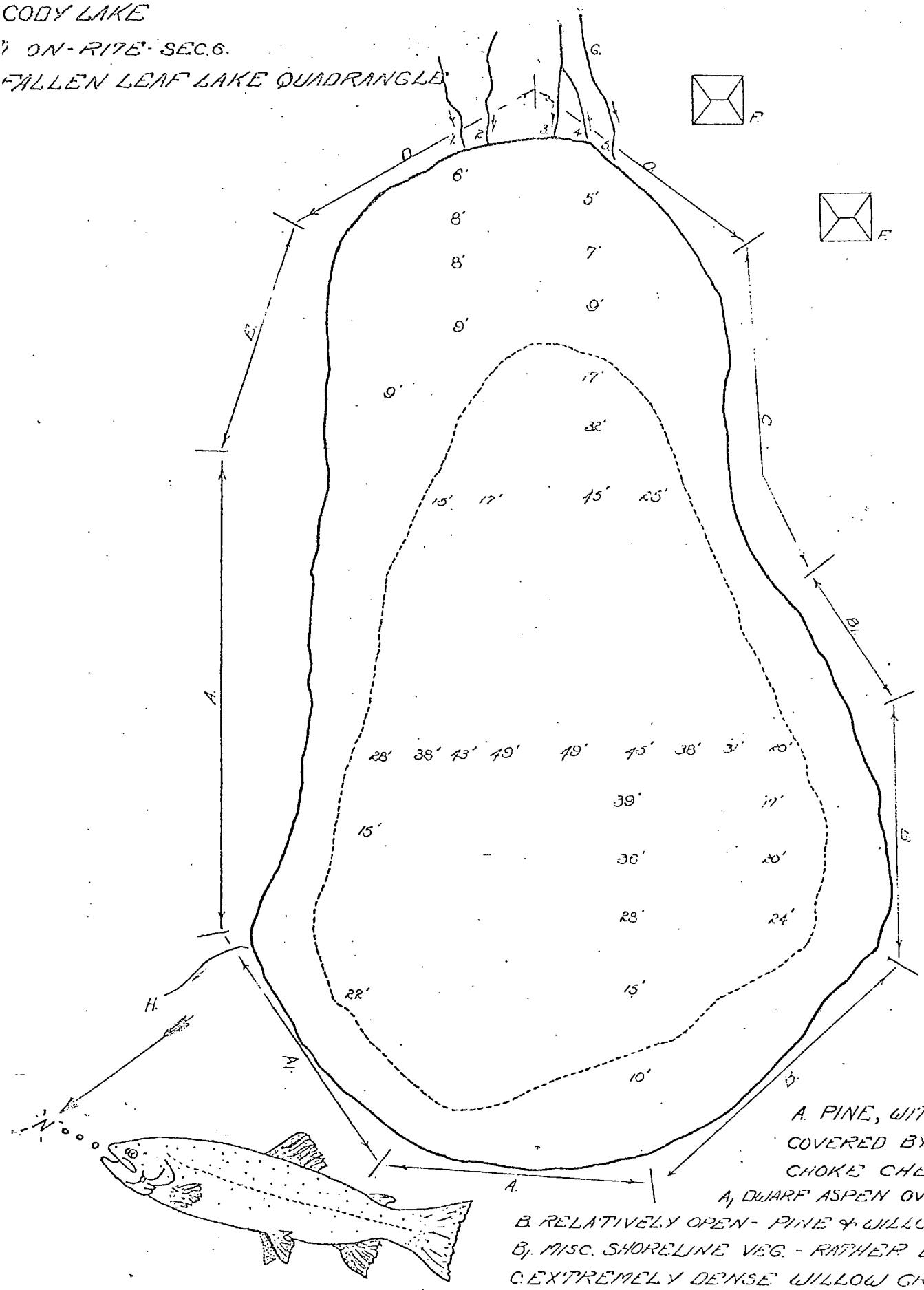
Cody Lake

This lake has ten surface acres and is 49 feet deep. The bottom is detritus, mud and scattered boulders. Food production is average. There is very little spawning habitat. This lake is currently stocked with eastern brook trout.

CODY LAKE

T ON-RIVE- SEC. 6.

FALLEN LEAF LAKE QUADRANGLE



A. PINE, WITH GRANITE COVERED BY ASPEN & CHOKE CHERRY

A, DWARF ASPEN OVER GRANI

B. RELATIVELY OPEN - PINE & WILLOW - ROCK)

B, MISC. SHORELINE VEG. - RATHER DENSE.

C. EXTREMELY DENSE WILLOW GROWTH.

D. MEADOW AREA - PINE & WILLOW.

E. HEAVY PINE AREA - ROCKY.

F. BOY SCOUT CABINS

G. AFFLUENT.

H. EFFLUENT.

TABLE IX

PLACERVILLE RANGER DISTRICT

Jenkinsen Lake

This lake has about 700 surface acres and was constructed by the Eldorado Irrigation District. This lake has been stocked with lake and rainbow trout, kokonee salmon and smallmouth bass.

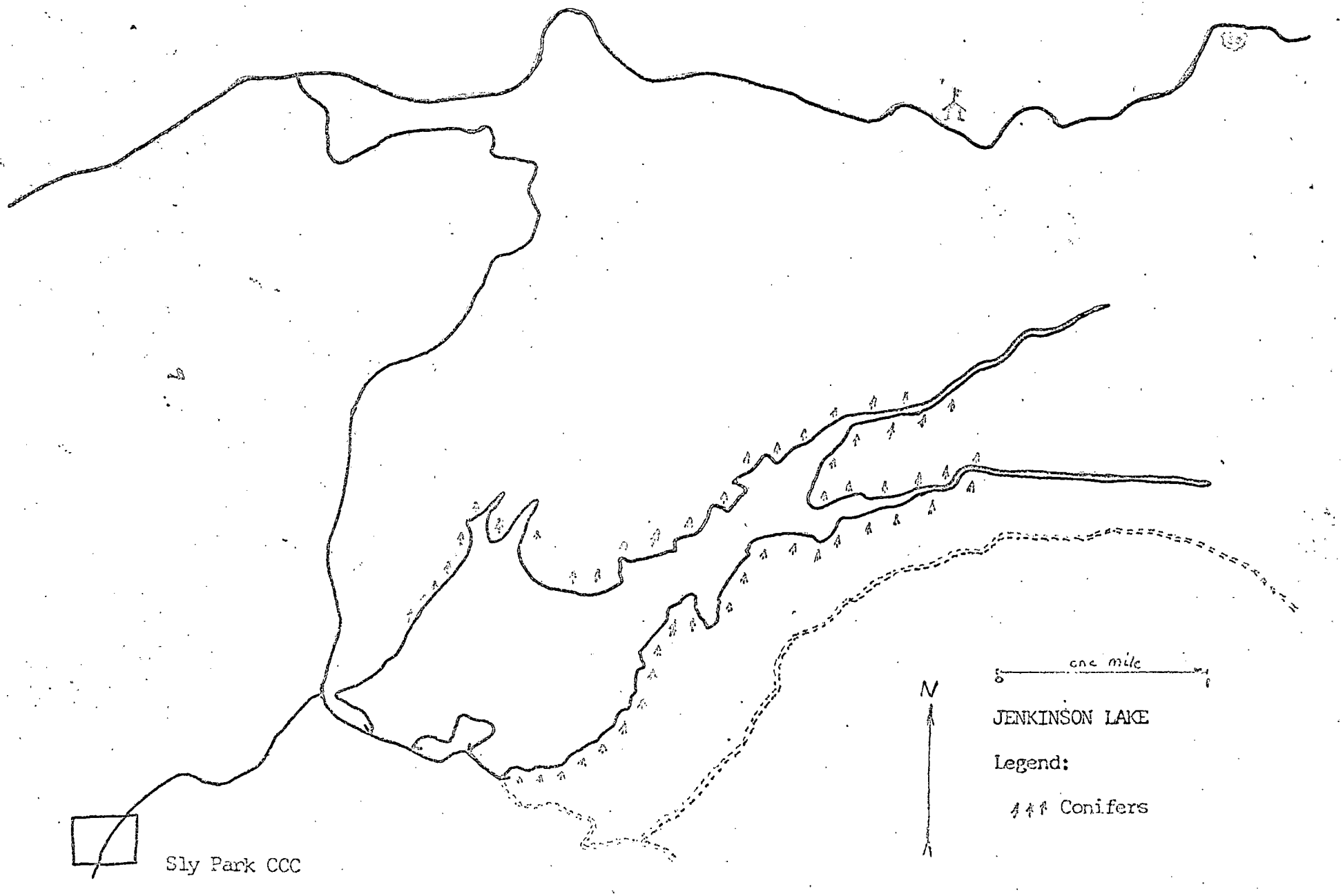
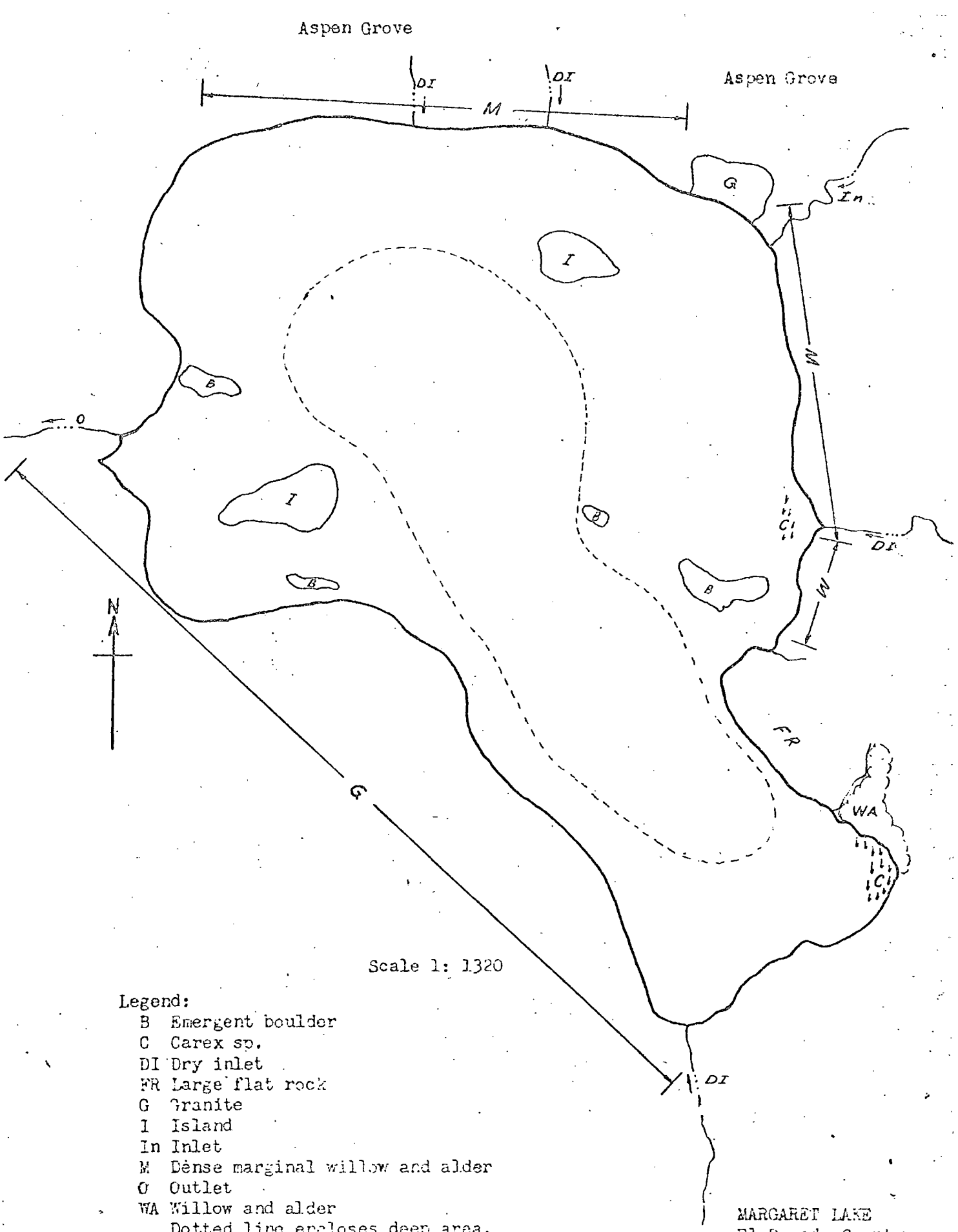

one mile
N
JENKINSON LAKE
Legend:
Conifers
Sly Park CCC

TABLE IX

PLACERVILLE RANGER DISTRICT

Margaret Lake

This lake has 10 surface acres and is estimated to be 12-20 feet deep. The bottom is mud and silt which is covered with a growth of submerged aquatic plants. Food production is above average. There are no spawning areas. The lake is stocked with rainbow trout.



Scale 1: 1320

Legend:

- B Emergent boulder
- C Carex sp.
- DI Dry inlet
- FR Large flat rock
- G Granite
- I Island
- In Inlet
- M Dense marginal willow and alder
- O Outlet
- WA Willow and alder

Dotted line encloses deep area.
Max. Est. 18 feet.

MARGARET LAKE
El Dorado County
Twp. 10N-R17E-S10